

stances, I do not believe that they would approve of granting to any individuals in the United States that great power.

I have been in favor of the Federal farm-loan bank. I voted for the bill when it was under consideration in the Senate. I called attention then to the joint-stock land bank provision, and, if I remember correctly, it was inserted when the bill was before the Senate, and there was mighty little discussion of it. The only objection that I have had to the whole system, if we are going to have any further tax-exempt securities, is to the power that has been conferred upon individuals through the organization of joint-stock land banks.

Of course, the question of politics will be before this body from the time we meet on the 3d day of January until the time the session closes. I do not know what time that will be, but in every presidential election it is the same. I thought it was rather strange last night when the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANLEY] stood upon the floor and criticized severely the Esch-Cummins law, and at the same time I knew that he voted for the bill; and not only did he vote for it, but there were 13 Democrats who voted for it, and there were 8 Republicans who voted against it. Talk about a party measure!

Again, the Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER] is trying to charge the Republican Party with taking the control of these Federal farm-loan banks out of the hands of the farmer and putting it in the hands of the Government. What act was it that did it? Why, it was the Lever-Glass Act. What act was it that limited the amount to be loaned each year to \$200,000,000? It was the Lever-Glass Act.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I do not quite catch what the Senator is driving at.

Mr. SMOOT. I will read the law to the Senator, if he does not catch it.

Mr. FLETCHER. The Senator talks about limiting the loans. They are not limited at all.

Mr. SMOOT. They are limited until the \$200,000,000 is paid back.

Mr. FLETCHER. That is merely an advance made by the Government.

Mr. SMOOT. I know it is an advance, and there is an obligation in the law as to how it shall be administered until it is paid back, which will be in 33 years.

Mr. FLETCHER. Oh, yes; but that has nothing to do with the loans.

Mr. SMOOT. That has everything to do with them. That is the power that was given; and this is the first time I have seen the senior Senator from Florida turn a political critic on the basis of legislation the origin of which he must have known but took good care not to state, for if he had done so his criticism would have been charged to his own party. I think he is one of the safest and soundest men in this Chamber, and I was surprised at his statements to-day.

Mr. President, the Republican Party will act. The Finance Committee, when it has a revenue bill before it, will never cease considering it from the time it comes before it until it passes or is defeated in this body. The Senator from North Carolina knows that under the Constitution revenue acts must originate in the House of Representatives. When he was chairman of the Committee on Finance did he call the committee together before the Christmas holidays? No; he did not, for there was no necessity for it.

I admire a Democrat who will take advantage politically of a thing he knows or feels in his heart to be wrong. I have no objection to that; but I think that the time of the Senate should be taken up by Senators calling attention to facts, rather than making predictions as to what will take place some time in the future.

Mr. CURTIS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. ROBINSON. I call the Senator's attention to the fact that there was an agreement that no business should be transacted except routine morning business.

Mr. CURTIS. I understand that.

Mr. ROBINSON. I do not think the Senator should ask the Senate to transact executive business.

Mr. CURTIS. I thought that we would have a right to refer certain nominations; but I withdraw the motion for an executive session, and move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate (at 3 o'clock and 47 minutes) adjourned, the adjournment being, under the concurrent resolution of the two Houses, until Thursday, January 3, 1924, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, December 20, 1923.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, once more we are in the foreglow of the advent season. Holy night; silent night; heaven's angels are keeping their watch of wondering love. Already we hear the echo of their proclamation saying, "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, good will toward men!" O may this decree continue to resound throughout the world until all men shall know that all glory in heaven and earth belongeth unto Him! So meek yet so high; so glorious in humility and yet so sublime in divinity! O God, so abide with us that our souls may conform to the teachings of Jesus, the Savior of men. So change the hearts and minds of men that they shall never again engage in the awful spectacle of war. May Thy peace rule in all hearts and Thy truth in all governments. May we be generous and put some window of happiness in some human tenement. As we separate for a little time, may Thy blessings of love be with all officers, the Representatives, and the pages. Dwell in gladness about every hearthstone, make every pathway happy, and brighten all skies with the radiance of Thy presence, and Thine shall be the praise and the honor and the glory forever. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday last was read and approved.

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER.

Mr. JOHNSON, a Representative from the fourth district of Kentucky, appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath prescribed by law.

COMMITTEE ON RULES.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one minute.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to proceed for one minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I simply desire to announce that the Committee on Rules of the House will hold hearings relative to the proposed changes of the rules. They will continue those hearings as long as any Member desires to be heard. We would be pleased to have all Members desiring to be heard before the Christmas holidays make their wishes known this afternoon. After the hearings are adjourned we will start again Friday morning, January 4, and continue the hearings as long as individual Members desire to appear before the committee.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reference of H. R. 2716, amending paragraph 20 of section 24 of the Judicial Code, introduced by Mr. Jost, of Missouri, be changed from the Committee on Ways and Means to the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the gentleman is right in his desire for a change of reference. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE.

Mr. BEEDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for one hour at the conclusion of the reading of the Journal on January 4 on the subject of Russia and her recognition.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maine asks unanimous consent that after the reading of the Journal and the transaction of routine business on Friday, January 4, he be permitted to address the House for one hour on Russia and her recognition. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman from Maine whether or not in his speech he will take issue with Secretary Hughes on that subject?

Mr. BEEDY. I can not say with whom I may take issue, whether it is Secretary Hughes or anybody else.

Mr. BLANTON. I thought that the Secretary ought to have somebody prepared to answer the gentleman.

Mr. BEEDY. I think the Secretary can protect himself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 45 minutes on Thursday, January 3, on the so-called Sterling-Townner education bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent to address the House for 45 minutes on January 3 on the Sterling-Towner education bill. Is there objection?

Mr. TREADWAY. That will not interfere with privileges already granted?

The SPEAKER. No; it will follow those remarks to which consent has already been given. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill and concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 794. An act to equip the United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans., for the manufacture of supplies for the use of the Government, for the compensation of prisoners for their labor, and for other purposes.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 2.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That a joint committee to consist of five Senators, to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, and seven Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, is hereby authorized to investigate the problem of a 9-foot channel in the waterway from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and the problem of the navigability of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri Rivers.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee is authorized to hold hearings, to sit during the sessions or recesses of the Sixty-eighth Congress at such times and places, to employ such clerical and other assistants as it may deem advisable. The committee is further authorized to send for persons and papers; to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses, the production of books, papers, and documents; to administer oaths; and to take testimony, as it may deem advisable. The cost of stenographic service to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall be limited to \$10,000, shall be paid, one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives: *Provided*, That Senate Resolution No. 411, agreed to January 25, 1923, be, and the same hereby is, discontinued in force.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Senate Resolution 86.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of George A. Sanderson, of Illinois, as Secretary of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution, in which the concurrence of the Senate was requested:

House Concurrent Resolution 7.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, December 20, 1923, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian, Thursday, January 3, 1924.

COMMITTEE ON THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. CURRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Territories may be allowed to sit during the recess of Congress.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent that the Committee on the Territories may be allowed to sit during the recess. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LINEBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a nonpartisan article on the scientific political training for the Presidency.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the article referred to. Is there objection?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. About how long is the article?

Mr. LINEBERGER. The article is not unduly long.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas objects.

PERSONNEL CLASSIFICATION BOARD.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Resolution No. 78, reported favorably from the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 78.

Resolved, That the Personnel Classification Board, created by "An act to provide for the classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia and in the field services," approved March 4, 1923, be, and is hereby, directed to transmit to the House of Representatives the following information:

A complete copy of the minutes of said Personnel Classification Board from its organization to the date hereof.

Copies of all papers referred to in said minutes or relating to actions of said board.

Copies of all letters, circulars, or communications sent out by said board.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think we should have a little explanation of that to see just how far it goes before we grant the request.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman reserve his objection for a moment in order that I may state what the object of the resolution of inquiry is? It is merely an inquiry to ascertain facts for the use of the House.

Mr. BLANTON. I think probably we have been pretty well advised in respect to the matter through the Washington press. I have been watching the matter through the press for the last two or three months.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Of course, the gentleman may get the information upon which he acts officially through the newspapers—

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, only to a certain extent.

Mr. LEHLBACH. I think we ought to ascertain the facts.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the objection for the present.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the RECORD a brief paper entitled "The Gauge Problem for Interchangeable Ordnance Matériel," prepared by Maj. J. O. Johnson, the chief of the gauge section of the Ordnance Department. It is written in nontechnical language so that a layman can understand it, and I believe will be very helpful to the Members of the House, especially in the consideration of the Army appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted by the House I here insert a paper prepared by Maj. John O. Johnson, chief of the gauge section in the Ordnance Department, on the very important subject of gauges. There is no one better qualified to speak on this subject. Major Johnson has had an unusual and unique experience in connection with gauges and ordnance matériel. Thoroughly trained in the processes of metal manufacture and familiar with the use of gauges, he was well equipped to render a most important service during the World War. At first with the munitions board of Canada and later as an officer in our own Ordnance Department, he did notable work until the war ended. The gauge problem, however, did not end with the war, but only entered into another phase of the problem. A gauge section was established in the Ordnance Department and Major Johnson was placed in charge of it. His statement of this problem in the paper here printed demonstrates that the work is in good hands.

The paper referred to is as follows:

THE GAUGE PROBLEM FOR INTERCHANGEABLE ORDNANCE MATÉRIEL.

The gauge problem has a great many ramifications that I shall not attempt to discuss in this paper as it would take too long. I shall try to cover only the high spots and basic principles of gauges in relation to interchangeability and economic quantity production of ordnance matériel and the several reasons why it is highly necessary, as far as possible, to provide for gauges while the matter of time is not such an important factor.

It was the experience of the Ordnance Department during the last war that delays in getting into quantity production were very largely due to the impossibility of securing proper gauges for controlling the accuracy of manufacture as well as determining the conformity of manufactured matériel to specifications governing its inspection for acceptance. This situation arose from the fact that at the outbreak of war there was not in the whole United States anything like the num-

ber of gauge designers, gauge makers, or shops equipped to manufacture the gauges required in the highly accurate interchangeable manufacture made necessary by the munitions program. I might say here, that the same conditions exist to-day, for at the present time there are only a few dependable gauge manufacturers in the country.

The main reason for the scarcity of gauge makers is that it is a highly specialized art requiring long training and experience, also an extensive knowledge of the manufacture of interchangeable work, and the various processes of operations and machining; a thorough understanding of the theory as well as practice of tolerances and allowances and the exercising of sound judgment in its application, so that the manufacturer may have as large a working range as possible and yet be sure that the finished article will function as intended and will be interchangeable within the prescribed limits. It is natural that the number of men with these qualifications is limited and always will be.

The vital importance of having immediately available at the outbreak of war sufficient gauges to permit an early start on the manufacture of various ordnance matériel has not only been recognized by the Ordnance Department but also by Congress by inserting in the national defense act, Public Document 85, of Sixty-fourth Congress, House bill 12766, on page 56, section 123, the following:

"Procurement of gauges, dies, jigs, etc., necessary for manufacture of arms, etc. The Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to prepare or cause to be prepared, to purchase or otherwise procure, such gauges, dies, jigs, tools, fixtures, and other special aids and appliances, including specifications and detailed drawings, as may be necessary for the immediate manufacture, by the Government and by private manufacturers, of arms, ammunition, and special equipment necessary to arm and equip the land forces likely to be required by the United States in time of war: *Provided*, That in the expenditure of any sums appropriated to carry out the purposes of this section the existing laws prescribing competition in the procurement of supplies by purchase shall not govern, whenever in the opinion of the Secretary of War such action will be for the best interest of the public service."

The bill referred to was introduced by Mr. TILSON, of Connecticut, and was inserted as section 123 of the national defense act upon his insistence.

You are naturally curious to know what has been done to solve this problem since the World War up to the present time. The first problem was to collect all gauges that belonged to the Ordnance Department from the settlement of claims on war contracts. These gauges being scattered about the country in commercial and Government-owned plants were gathered into the respective manufacturing arsenals where the matériel pertaining to these gauges was manufactured. They had to be first inspected and tied up to the various components to which they belonged, this being a very difficult task on account of a great percentage being manufactured to the contractor's drawings. In a great many instances the gauges were made up without either ordnance drawing or contractor's drawings, simply to pencilled sketches, making identification a very difficult task.

A gauge laboratory was established in each of the arsenals, equipped with up-to-date facilities, and as far as possible, trained personnel. This work is now practically completed, and the gauge section of the Ordnance Department has at the present time at these various laboratories approximately half a million gauges for various ordnance matériel, all checked as to accuracy of dimensions and tied up to components as near correct as possible, a card being made out on each gauge covering the following information: Location of gauge; drawing number; component drawing number; type of gauge; gauge function, or where gauge is to be used, and on component to be used; identification number; latest revision of gauge drawing; latest revision of component drawing and symbol; also approximate value of gauge.

Gauges, after being checked for accuracy, are slushed with grease, wrapped in moistureproof paper, and put away in proper rack, bin, and tray ready for issue at any time. The exact location of each gauge in storage is also given on the gauge record card, and when a gauge is taken out of storage to be used this is marked on gauge card. After the gauge has been used and returned again to the gauge laboratory it is checked once more for accuracy before being replaced in storage and marked on the gauge card as returned to original place.

The net result from this work is that the Ordnance Department, through the gauge section, is able to furnish at any time the information as to what gauges are on hand, the condition of each gauge, and its exact location. In case of an emergency, where quick expansion would be imperative, complete sets of gauges, as far as we have them, on each component can be selected and distributed to the Government inspector at the contractor's plant, which would tide them over until more gauges could be made. By this method the contractor would be ready to begin work as soon as his machines and equipment are arranged and would save considerable time in getting into quantity production.

The surplus measuring tools accumulated from war contracts are being stored at Frankford Arsenal. A separate vault was built in the gauge laboratory to take care of these instruments. These instru-

ments have been checked as to accuracy, given identification numbers, as well as marked ordnance property, and are being properly stored and taken care of. The same as is the case with gauges, they are ready for issue to the various ordnance establishments. A complete inventory is kept of these measuring instruments.

From time to time the gauge section is called upon to scrap gauges from obsolete ordnance matériel and also gauges that have passed their usefulness as to dimensions and changes in design. The gauges referred to are given to the tool room of the arsenals where they are located. The tool room can, with slight changes, make the majority of these gauges over for working gauges, or gauges used for experimental purposes, saving considerable expense and time.

There are three kinds of gauges. First, there are master checks, which are sometimes confused with master gauges. The difference is that master gauges are simply a reference set of gauges made as close as it is possible to the dimensions prescribed without any allowance for wear, as they are to be used for reference only. This close work naturally makes them very expensive, and takes a long time to manufacture. As they serve no other purpose but reference in case of dispute with the contractor, it is thought advisable to dispense with them, as the accuracy of commercial measuring instruments made to-day and the use to which they can be put have improved so much in the last few years that in almost every case they answer the same purpose as master sets of gauges.

Master checks, on the other hand, are highly necessary and are used extensively on irregular surfaces, such as screw threads, etc., where measuring instruments can not determine the accuracy of a gauge. They are usually the mating part of the gauge to be made or the opposite. The gauge manufacturer must make the master check before the gauge can be manufactured or finished. The master checks are also used by the gauge checker for acceptance or rejection of gauges from the gauge manufacturer, and also for checking gauges while in use, determining when the gauge is worn out, and, in case of adjustable gauges, for resetting. These checks have to be made very accurately, are expensive, and take a long time to manufacture.

Inspection gauges are the gauges used by the Government inspector, and are his standard over which matériel is accepted or rejected, and upon such acceptance or rejection the contractor receives his pay for work passed. It seems necessary, therefore, that the Government furnish these gauges and checks for determining their accuracy while in use. Inspection gauges are made close to total tolerance prescribed, consistent with small allowance inside of tolerance to allow these gauges to wear up to the extreme limit on the component. Inspection gauges are checked periodically by Government gauge checkers carrying the necessary measuring instruments and checks for that purpose, the gauge checkers determining when the inspection gauges have passed their usefulness.

Working gauges are the contractor's gauges and are standards over which his work is passed before coming to the Government inspectors. These gauges are used anywhere in the plant where the contractor sees fit and are under his entire jurisdiction. They are usually furnished by the contractor himself. Working gauges are, in most cases, of the same design as inspection gauges. It is customary on working gauges to have a small allowance inside the inspection gauges, thus preventing rejection by the Government inspector, saving the Government both time and expense by rejection of doubtful material, also incidentally saving the contractor by not making unnecessary scrap in both material and labor, and this has a tendency to make for better workmanship. The allowance inside inspection gauges also gives the contractor more wear on his gauges, which makes his gauge problem more economical. The allowance taken inside inspecting gauges is left to the contractor's own discretion. It is customary, if possible, to allow 10 per cent of total tolerance. There are a number of cases, however, where this can not be done owing to small tolerance prescribed. The quantity and quality, upkeep, and checking of these gauges is entirely up to the contractor, as they are his tools used by his own workmen. These gauges should not be furnished by the Government.

Where the manufacture of ordnance matériel is confined to our own arsenals the working and operating gauges become quite a problem, having in mind such articles as the .35-caliber Springfield rifle; .45-caliber automatic pistol; .30-caliber automatic rifle, model 1918; Browning machine gun water-cooled model, 1917; 75-millimeter gun and recuperator; 155-millimeter howitzer and recuperator, etc. This more than doubles our gauge problem, as there are a number of intermediate operation and working gauges of different designs not used in the inspection of the finished product. For instance, for a unit of gauges for the Springfield rifle it takes 1,263 gauges of different designs, for .45 automatic pistol it takes 995, for .30-caliber automatic rifle it takes 1,918, for the Browning machine gun, model 1917, it takes 2,262, for 75-millimeter gun recuperator it takes 597, and for the 155-millimeter gun and recuperator it takes 571. This will give you an idea of the number of designs to be laid down on these few items. Other ordnance matériel from the .22-caliber bullet to the 16-inch railway mount all have more or less gauges.

You may readily see the amount of work and thought that will have to be spent on this important problem facing the Ordnance Department in their preparedness program.

The work of the gauge section for the immediate future will be confined largely to completing gauge lists and designs for all divisional equipment, and, so far as funds will permit, to complete sets or units of gauges for this equipment according to production schedule laid down in the 1923 war plans.

The war-time organization of the gauge section proposed in 1923 war plans, including master checks and inspection gauges only, is outlined in a chart prepared by the gauge section, which may be briefly explained in words as follows:

Main office in Washington, divided into three sections.

Section 1, design of gauges: This section is responsible for all drawings and designs pertaining to gauges, all drawings before distribution to be signed by the chief of the gauge section. The design section must also keep in close touch with the various divisions in order to keep up with the changes in designs and see that gauge drawings are up to the last revision of component.

Section 2, procurement: This section receives requests from district offices as to requirement and directions for distribution of gauges, places orders for master checks and inspection gauges with the gauge manufacturers, designates one of the gauge laboratories to inspect these gauges, either locally or at the gauge manufacturer's plant, keeping in close touch with the gauge laboratories, and also sees that these inspections are carried out in the most efficient and economical manner consistent with the saving of time. Also sees that gauges, after their acceptance by the gauge laboratory, are distributed to their respective places. This office is responsible for all gauges from the time orders are placed until gauges have reached either the district office or the contractor where they are to be used.

Section 3, administration: This section receives and distributes all information, technical or otherwise, and all other duties incident to the administration of this section, such as accountability, personnel, etc.

A gauge laboratory has been organized at each arsenal handling the class of gauges pertaining to the matériel manufactured at that arsenal. These laboratories have been working for the last four years and results are very satisfactory. They are laid out with all necessary tools and equipment for quick expansion, which will be necessary in the time of war. The duties of these laboratories are, when orders for the manufacture of gauges are placed by the Washington office one of these laboratories will be designated to arrange for the inspection of these gauges, either locally or at the gauge manufacturer's plant. The gauge laboratories are responsible for the acceptance or rejection of the gauges. When gauges have been inspected the results are sent to the Washington office where the accountability is carried. The laboratories will then distribute the gauges either to the district offices or direct to the contractor's plants upon request and under direction of the district office through the procurement section.

As soon as an emergency arises a gauge supervisor should be immediately installed in each district office with a sufficient number of gauge checkers to take care of Government gauges for ordnance matériel manufactured in their respective districts. This method was used in the last war and worked out very satisfactorily. This part of the district office organization should be under direct supervision of the Washington office. The reason for the centralized authority of this product is that this matériel is of the most difficult technical nature and requires highly specialized, technically trained personnel, and there is not at present available in the country or by the nature of the business—probably never will be—enough of this class of men to enable the Ordnance Department to set up more than one real good organization of this nature. Another reason is that gauges are the Government Inspector's standards over which ordnance matériel is accepted or rejected, and upon such acceptance or rejection the Government pays the contractor. It may be readily seen that there can be no division of authority, as this would lead to endless disputes and confusion.

The procurement of Government gauges should emanate from the Washington office, and could be distributed to the gauge manufacturers from there to a better advantage, both as to saving of time and at considerably less expense, as they would be segregated, and as far as practicable secured in quantities. Each gauge plant requires a number of master checks and special tools to manufacture gauges, and with the proper segregation from one source less quantity of these checks and tools would be required, a saving both of time and expense.

Immediately upon an emergency the gauge laboratories located at each manufacturing arsenal would become a school of instruction for gauge checkers, and the district offices would be furnished with trained personnel from these laboratories. In this way they would all check the gauges under the same method, which would eliminate confusion in gauge checking.

The Ordnance Department has at present about 500,000 gauges for all classes of ordnance matériel, approximately worth \$35,000,000. Organ-

ized as laid down in the chart it would mean centralized procurement and decentralized distribution through the gauge laboratories.

The Government should furnish the civilian contractor with inspection gauges used by our own inspectors for the acceptance of finished material, for following reasons:

First. We have to check these gauges and be responsible for their accuracy. In so doing we have to furnish checks which, in many instances, are the most expensive part and have to be made before the gauge itself can be made.

Second. We could place orders to better advantage by using larger quantities; could segregate and place them where we could get better delivery and better quality and price, as price on gauges is largely governed by the quantity of gauges made of the same kind and at the same time. Usually there are several special tools to be made before the manufacture of the gauge, which cost as much as the gauge itself, and it may be readily seen by this alone there would be considerable saving effected both in time and money by avoiding duplication in the manufacture of these tools. Our master checks have to be made for checking gauges; these same checks could then be used by the gauge manufacturer, which would insure better and more uniform gauges, as well as saving in time.

Third. It would avoid disputes and friction with contractor, also eliminate excuses by him that he could not secure gauges.

Fourth. We would be in a position to know when contract is let and would immediately take steps to secure quantity of gauges sufficient to cover contract.

Fifth. Our source of information would be far better as regards who could make certain kind of gauges to best advantage and give best delivery, and with Government pressure would be better able to control gauge-manufacturing facilities.

Sixth. It would also prevent the contractors bidding against each other and paying a premium to gauge manufacturers for quick deliveries.

Seventh. By furnishing our own inspection gauges and checking them all ourselves at our own establishment, which has been fitted up to take care of this work with the latest up-to-date methods and a trained personnel, insures uniformity and distribution to the best advantage.

Eighth. Instead of this being an added expense to the Government, it would tend to be a saving, as the furnishing of gauges would be taken into consideration when contract is let.

Ninth. It would give us uniform designs of gauges which would be considered from an economic standpoint in manufacture and performance, and would give us a more uniform gauging practice, having the whole program in mind, while the contractor is only concerned with his own individual problem.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting therein an article by the former floor leader of the House, Mr. Mondell, which appeared in the Review of Reviews. The subject is "What is the matter with Congress?"

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Does Mr. Mondell answer the question?

Mr. TILSON. I think that he has answered it to his own satisfaction and in a way that will be comforting, at least, to Members of the House.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I presume that is also a nonpartisan article?

Mr. TILSON. Oh, yes.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Speaker, I should like to inquire of the gentleman whether the article deals with what was the matter with Congress when Mr. Mondell was here, or with what is the matter with Congress at the present time?

Mr. TILSON. It deals with many criticisms made against the way that Congress does its business.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. TILSON. I hope that the gentleman from Texas will not object. I think that he would welcome it if he would examine the article.

Mr. BLANTON. I think those criticisms should come from Members of Congress themselves and not from the outside.

Mr. TILSON. He is answering the criticisms of those on the outside.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, it appears that the article referred to has been published in a periodical, and I have no objection to the request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

Mr. McCLINTIC. I object for the present.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. SCHALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, papers in the following cases, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Edward D. Bartlett (H. R. 7754) Sixty-seventh Congress, first session. Committee on Claims.

Mary A. Sims (H. R. 13086), Invalid Pensions, Sixty-seventh Congress, third session.

Cora Marlette (H. R. 12931), Invalid Pensions, Sixty-seventh Congress, third session.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

PORTO RICAN COMMISSIONER.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, the rule provides that the Commissioner from Porto Rico shall be assigned to the Committee on Insular Affairs. That matter was overlooked in making up the committee. I move the assignment of Mr. DAVILA, the Porto Rican Commissioner, to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF THE LAWS.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, a vacancy exists upon the Committee on the Revision of the Laws. I move the election of Mr. FRANK R. REID, of Illinois, to that committee.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON THE CENSUS.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, through a mistake 17 Members were assigned to the Committee on the Census. The rule provides for only 16. The majority put 10 Members on the committee and the minority 7. After consultation with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER], he sees no objection to the committee being made 17 instead of 16. I ask unanimous consent that paragraph 50 of Rule X be so amended as to change the figures "16" to "17."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, before the gentleman takes his seat may I ask him a question?

Mr. LONGWORTH. Certainly.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. A number of gentlemen on this side of the House are very much interested to know when the proposed committee on the Veterans' Bureau will be appointed. I understand that the Republican conference agreed to that committee.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I understand that the Committee on Rules is giving attention to that matter now.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. And the gentleman from Ohio has no information as to the time when that committee will be appointed?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I have no information on that subject.

REENTRY OF CERTAIN DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged resolution from the Committee on Ways and Means which I send to the Clerk and ask to have read and move the adoption of the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Joint Resolution 82.

Resolved, etc., That the time during which certain domestic animals and their offspring which have crossed the boundary line into foreign countries for temporary pasturage purposes may be returned to the United States duty free as provided in joint resolution approved March 4, 1923, entitled "Joint resolution permitting the entry free of duty of certain domestic animals which have crossed the boundary into foreign countries," be, and it hereby is, extended so as to permit reentry duty free at any time prior to December 31, 1924, of any such domestic animals and the offspring thereof, including therein any such domestic animals and their offspring which have so strayed or been driven or transported across the boundary line since March 1, 1923. Any duties that may have been paid on any such domestic animals and offspring thereof returned to the United States after the expiration of one year from date of crossing the boundary line and before the date of approval of this resolution shall be refunded by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the necessary moneys to make such refunds are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

That despite the provisions of the third paragraph of paragraph 1506 of Title II of the tariff act of 1922 horses, mules, asses, cattle, sheep, goats, and other domestic animals which heretofore have strayed across the boundary line into any foreign country or been driven across such boundary line by the owner for temporary pasturage purposes only, or which may so stray or be driven before May 1, 1924, shall, together with their offspring, be admitted free of duty,

under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, if brought back to the United States at any time before December 31, 1924.

Sec. 2. Any duties paid on any such domestic animals and offspring thereof returned to the United States after March 1, 1923, and before the enactment of this resolution shall be refunded by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the necessary moneys to make such refunds are hereby authorized to be appropriated.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oregon asks unanimous consent that this resolution be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this resolution is to extend the resolution formerly passed by Congress to accommodate the growers of cattle and other domestic animals in Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas. It arises out of the necessity of finding grazing range for those animals. Because of the drought in these sections they were allowed under the previous resolution to go into Mexico and return within a period of 12 months and return without payment of duty. The drought has unexpectedly continued, and the range on this side of the line is insufficient to accommodate the animals and preserve their lives. That is the side of the private interests. There is a public interest in this also. The War Finance Corporation has made very large loans on these cattle, having made loans, we were informed, on some 30,000 of them. These cattle loans were made when the price of cattle was much higher than it is now, and if the resolution is not extended, the Government, through the War Finance Corporation, is in danger of having its security impaired or possibly in some cases entirely destroyed. They are now waiting to come across the border under contract for sale—and which were to have been delivered on the 18th of this month—some 2,000 cattle. The War Finance Corporation has addressed a letter to the Committee on Ways and Means earnestly urging that this extension be granted. The Committee on Ways and Means heard the representative of the War Finance Corporation, and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HUDSPETH] and the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. We are convinced that both the private interests and public interest will be best subserved by the passage of this resolution on account of this emergency.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to be heard on the subject.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, this relief, of course, ought to be granted to these cattlemen. Under the provision of existing law which permits them to take their cattle for grazing purposes and to keep them there for eight months large numbers of cattle have been taken over into Mexico. The ranges there have been practically depopulated of cattle by the war and there has been plenty of grazing there and no grass at all for feeding in New Mexico, and perhaps in other sections. The trouble about the matter is that under the Underwood tariff law it was possible for cattle owners at any time to take their cattle across and graze them and then bring them back, and it was also possible to bring to the corn-growing sections of the Middle West and the Corn Belt even Mexican and Canadian cattle for the purpose of feeding. In other words, it gave the Corn Belt farmer an opportunity to get their raw material wherever they pleased and purchase their finished product at a cheaper price perhaps than they had been able to produce. Under that law cattle and domestic animals reached prices not heard of before. Now we are without much information on this subject.

Mr. Mondell, of the War Finance Corporation, was not able to give us definite information. Nobody seems to know how many cattle are now in Mexico, being taken over under the eight-month provision of the present tariff law. The number of cattle has been estimated all the way from 32,000 to 250,000 cattle still in Mexico belonging to American owners. Some have been there for two or three years, nobody knows how long some have been there nor what the increase amounts to. However, the War Finance Corporation have loaned a large amount of money on some of the cattle. Nobody seems to know how much. Even Mr. Mondell, of the War Finance Corporation, did not know. In all probability as much as \$7,000,000 has been loaned by the War Finance Corporation on these cattle. Now, I have no objection to this resolution except it does not go far enough, and I desire to propose this amendment, if this is a chance to do it, to strike out at the end of the committee amendment—and I regret that there is no printed copy; of course, the committee amendment is a new resolution—to strike out the

words "before December 31, 1924," at the end of section 1 of the committee amendment. If this amendment is adopted, then it would be possible for the owners of cattle on the border States to take them across at any time for the purpose of grazing and bring them back at any time. I submit my amendment meets the situation. Now, the present tariff law has been extended before to enable them to bring the cattle back, but they have not brought them back in the limit of time, and this present resolution extends the time until December 31, 1924; extends it for a year. Now, the effect of my amendment striking out those last four words of this section will be to permit the return of those cattle at any time or of any cattle taken over by American owners under the existing law—permit them to bring them back at any time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RAINEY offers an amendment to the committee amendment as follows: At the end of section 1 of the committee amendment strike out the words "before December 31, 1924."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I really do not think that the gentleman from Illinois or anybody else on the floor here would seriously think that that sort of an amendment should prevail.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Certainly.

Mr. HUDSPETH. The cattlemen themselves do not ask for that. They ask only for time to get their herds together and bring them back.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. The effect of this amendment would make the whole thing work very unfairly. I do not want to prolong the discussion at this time, but the cattlemen and the people of Texas do not want it, and the effect, I believe, would be simply to make a pernicious exception and set a precedent that nobody would want to follow hereafter.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAINEY].

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, offered by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. HAWLEY].

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the resolution.

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HAYDEN, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I call up several privileged reports from the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York calls up certain resolutions from the Committee on Accounts, which the Clerk will report.

C. H. ENGLAND.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 30.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, to C. H. England the sum of \$266.66, being the amount received by him per month as clerk to the late Hon. Claude Kitchin at the time of his death.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MACGREGOR. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. Is that the usual resolution in such cases?

Mr. MACGREGOR. Yes. These resolutions with reference to pay of clerks to Members who have died are the usual resolutions.

Mr. SNELL. They always receive that one month's back pay?

Mr. MACGREGOR. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

GEORGE W. HAHN AND MARY CLARK.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York submits another resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 32.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, to George W. Hahn the sum of \$186.66 and to Mary Clark the sum of \$120, being the amounts received by them per month as clerks to the late Hon. James V. Ganly at the time of his death.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

NELLY MOUNTJOY AND W. Y. HUMPHREYS.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York offers another resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 33.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, to Nelly Mountjoy the sum of \$266.66 and to W. Y. Humphreys the sum of \$100, being the amounts received by them as clerks to the late Hon. Benjamin G. Humphreys at the time of his death.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

BLANCHE G. REYNOLDS.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York offers another resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 36.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, to Blanche G. Reynolds, the sum of \$186.66, being the amount received by her per month as clerk to the late Hon. J. M. C. Smith at the time of his death.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

KENNETH MURPHY AND DORSEY T. MURPHY.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York offers another resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 37.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, to Kenneth Murphy the sum of \$228.33 and to Dorsey T. Murphy the sum of \$78.33, being the amount received by them per month as clerks to the late Hon. J. R. Tyson at the time of his death.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

EUGENE J. HOLLAND AND JEREMIAH P. HOLLAND.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York offers another resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 38.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, to Eugene J. Holland the sum of \$186.66 and to Jeremiah P. Holland the sum of \$120, being the amount received by them per month as clerks to the late Hon. John W. Rainey at the time of his death.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

HARRY FAY LANDON AND LEOTA W. LANDON.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York offers another resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 39.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House to Harry Fay Landon the sum of \$186.66 and to Leota W. Landon the sum of \$120, being the amount received by them per month as clerks to the late Hon. Luther W. Mott at the time of his death, July, 1923.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

E. M. McCULLOUGH AND THEDA MILLER.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York offers another resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 84.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, to E. M. McCullough the sum of \$206.66 and to Theda Miller the sum of \$100, being the amount received by them per month as clerks to the late Hon. L. E. Sawyer at the time of his death, May 5, 1923.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

JOE W. MORRIS AND MARGUERITE FREE.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York offers another resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 87.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, to Joe W. Morris the sum of \$186.66 and to Marguerite Free the sum of \$120, being the amounts received by them per month as clerks to the late Hon. James C. Cantrill at the time of his death.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York offers another resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 44.

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means is authorized to sit during the sessions and recesses of the present Congress; to employ such expert, clerical, and stenographic services, and to gather such information, through Government agents or otherwise, as to it may seem fit, in connection with the consideration and preparation of bills for the revision of the present tariff law and of other revenue legislation; to purchase such books and to have such printing and binding done as it shall require, in addition to requiring the attendance of the committee stenographers; and to incur such other expenses as may be deemed necessary by the committee. All expenses of the committee incurred for any such purposes shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on the usual vouchers submitted by the chairman of the committee and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a few minutes. I want to submit that the Ways and Means Committee is an agency of the House of Representatives, just the same as any other committee, and when we authorize that committee to go to the expense of getting information concerning matters affecting the country at large, that information is just as much the property of the other Members of Congress, and should be just as accessible to them, as it is to and is the property of that small coterie of the committee. I should like to ask the new chairman of that committee whether he will assure Members of Congress that they will have the benefit of all the information his committee seeks and obtains? I happen to remember that in the last Congress a little coterie of the Ways and Means Committee—not the Ways and Means Committee itself, but just a few members of it—put into action the machinery of this Government to obtain for them private information on what was known as the American-valuation proposition. When that information was obtained, and was printed in the Government Printing Office at the instance of this little coterie of the Ways and Means Committee, it was then buried within the bosoms of that coterie. They did not give even the rest of the committee, their own colleagues, the benefit of that information, much less the membership of Congress.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I hope the gentleman does not include me in that.

Mr. BLANTON. Well, the gentleman was a member of that coterie.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Was "the gentleman from Iowa"? Well, this is the first time I have heard of any such thing, so that I can not specify as to the accuracy of it.

Mr. BLANTON. If the gentleman will look into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for July 14, 1921, he will find that I placed

in that RECORD that very print from the Government Printing Office, which I happened to obtain, containing that private coterie information on the American-valuation clause, which the leaders of the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee had had printed, and some members of the Committee on Ways and Means told me that the minority members of the committee had no knowledge of it whatever; that it had not been submitted to them by the committee at all.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Well, if the gentleman means that the Republican members sat by themselves and framed the tariff bill, using such information as they collected for that purpose, the gentleman is correct. We did not call in Democratic members to help frame a Republican tariff bill.

Mr. BLANTON. I just wanted to call the attention of the membership of the House to the fact that all such information ought to be accessible to the whole membership of Congress and not merely to a few. [Cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"]

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

CLERK, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York offers another resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 88.

Resolved, That the minority of the Committee on Ways and Means be allowed an annual clerk, to be appointed by the ranking minority member of said committee, who shall receive a salary at the rate of \$2,500 per annum from December 3, 1923, the same to be paid in monthly installments out of the contingent fund of the House until otherwise provided by law.

The Clerk read the committee amendments, as follows:

Line 1, strike out the words "minority of the" after the first word "the."

Line 2, after the word "Means," insert the words "of the Sixty-eighth Congress."

Line 2, after the word "allowed," strike out the words "an annual" and insert the word "a."

Line 3, at the beginning of the line and before the word "the," insert the words "and to be subject to the direction of."

Line 6, after the word "House," strike out the words in lines 6 and 7 "until otherwise provided by law," so that the resolution will read:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means of the Sixty-eighth Congress be allowed a clerk, to be appointed by and to be subject to the direction of the ranking minority member of said committee, who shall receive a salary at the rate of \$2,500 per annum from December 3, 1923, the same to be paid in monthly installments out of the contingent fund of the House."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is now on the resolution as amended.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

ATTENDANT FOR THE LADIES' RECEPTION ROOM.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York offers another resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 46.

Resolved, That the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint an attendant for the ladies' reception room of the House of Representatives during the Sixty-eighth Congress, at the rate of \$100 per month, beginning on the 3d day of December, 1923, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

EXAMINATION AND SURVEY OF DOG RIVER, ALA.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. McDUFFIE].

Mr. McDUFFIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to call up House bill 3770, which deals with an amendment to the last rivers and harbors act. It involves a preliminary examination and survey of a little inlet to Mobile Bay. According to the wording of the last act it does not cover 2 or 3 additional miles which probably, through a misunderstanding, have already been surveyed by the district engineer. This act in effect simply permits the engineers to make a report on a complete project. It does not involve any additional ex-

penditure whatsoever, and I can conceive of no objection to this bill.

Mr. BEGG. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. McDUFFIE. Yes.

Mr. BEGG. Has this resolution been on the calendar or been reported out of committee?

Mr. McDUFFIE. Yes; reported to-day, sir.

Mr. BEGG. I would like to make a parliamentary inquiry. Mr. Speaker, does not that violate the rules of the House?

The SPEAKER. The Chair considered that question. As the House is aware, since the adoption of the Unanimous Consent Calendar, the Chair has been very careful not to recognize unanimous consents, with certain exceptions. Bridge bills, perhaps, furnish the best example, and matters that are local in their application, as well as bills to which the Chair thought there could be no objection. The Chair was informed that this bill simply sought to correct an error in the last rivers and harbors act. Another consideration is that there must be some emergency. The Chair was told there was an emergency in this instance, and that unless this bill was passed immediately the engineers could not report it in this year's report, as was originally intended by the rivers and harbors act. The Chair thought that brought it within the exception and that the House would undoubtedly think it only fair that it should be passed. But, of course, any gentleman can object.

Mr. BEGG. In view of the statement the Speaker has made, I shall not object. The Speaker takes the responsibility for the consideration of that kind of bill; yet it does seem to me, unless it is a bridge bill or something of that kind, the House membership ought to have the opportunity of at least one day in which to find out what is coming up.

Mr. McDUFFIE. I have stated what is in the bill; and that is all that is in the bill, I may say to the gentleman.

Mr. BEGG. I do not question the gentleman's statement, and I shall not object.

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McDUFFIE. Certainly.

Mr. SNELL. As I understand the gentleman's statement, this project was adopted in the last rivers and harbors act?

Mr. McDUFFIE. No, sir; there has been no project adopted. This is simply a preliminary examination and survey to be made by the War Department.

Mr. SNELL. But the preliminary examination and survey was adopted at that time?

Mr. McDUFFIE. Yes, sir; part of it was. If I understand what the gentleman means, the last rivers and harbors act carried an item dealing with this particular project. The project has not been adopted, but the survey has been made of the project contemplated as a whole.

Mr. SNELL. And there was simply a mistake in the print covering the whole project?

Mr. McDUFFIE. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. If I understand the gentleman, this is just to permit the engineers to make the report, is it not?

Mr. McDUFFIE. They can not report the project as a whole without this authority.

Mr. ROSENBLUM. This will not undertake to legalize something that has not been legalized before, as I understand the gentleman; that is, the engineer did not exceed his authority in making these additional surveys?

Mr. McDUFFIE. No; I would not say he did.

Mr. ROSENBLUM. Or is this done to legalize the doing of that additional work beyond the authority the bill carried?

Mr. McDUFFIE. In one sense it might be taken that way; but, in fact, it is simply granting authority for an extension of the survey as indicated in the act of 1922.

Mr. ROSENBLUM. Then the engineer exceeded his authority under the original bill.

Mr. McDUFFIE. I do not think it would be right to say he exceeded his authority. The authority was given as to a part of the project, but the language of the bill itself failed to cover the whole project. This involves a distance of only 2 or 3 miles of a little inlet.

Mr. ROSENBLUM. Will the passage of this bill legalize the additional work that he did? That is what I am trying to get at.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Yes; it legalizes the additional work he did, of course. I thought you were inquiring about his exceeding his authority. There was a time when the extension or amendment of a preliminary survey could be authorized by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Since that time, rather since March, 1913, the action of the whole Congress is necessary in order to amend or extend a survey authorized by the Congress. For this reason this bill comes from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to-day with a favorable report.

Mr. ROSENBLUM. Yes. If he did not exceed his authority, why is it necessary to legalize what he did by the passage of this resolution.

Mr. McDUFFIE. There was in fact a misunderstanding as to what language the act should have carried and this simply extends the survey on up the river a short distance from its mouth. The Chief of Engineers informed me this action would be necessary before the department could report on the survey of the whole project. A preliminary survey, of course, in this case has cost nothing.

Mr. ROSENBLUM. I believe I shall have to object until we have an opportunity to look into the matter further.

Mr. McDUFFIE. I sincerely hope the gentleman will not object. It could bring about no controversy whatever.

Mr. ROSENBLUM. Except there is a great tendency to go ahead and do these things that are not authorized and then rely on coming into Congress and having them authorized after they are done. Now, that is one of the things I think ought to be stopped.

Mr. McDUFFIE. I will say to the gentleman I thoroughly agree with him as to his general proposition, but it can not and does not apply to the Chief of Engineers or his department in this case. I sincerely hope he will not object.

Mr. ROSENBLUM. I have received assurances in addition to those of the gentleman and I will withdraw my objections.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause an examination and survey to be made of Dog River, Ala., from the Louisville & Nashville Railroad bridge to the mouth of said river, including a connection with the Mobile Ship Channel.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all matter after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the provision in section 12 of the river and harbor act approved September 22, 1922, providing for a preliminary examination and survey of 'Channel from the mouth of Dog River, Ala., to the ship channel in Mobile Bay,' is hereby amended to read as follows: 'Dog River, Ala., from the Louisville & Nashville Railroad bridge to the mouth of said river, including a channel in connection with the Mobile Bay Ship Channel.'"

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. COOK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter which I wrote to Louis L. Needler, president Grant County Farm Bureau, Marion, Ind., touching farm legislation and other public questions.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing a letter touching farm legislation and other public questions. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I could not hear what the unanimous request was.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I object until I hear what the request is.

Mr. COOK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter which I recently wrote to Louis L. Needler, president of the Grant County Farm Bureau, touching farm legislation and other public questions.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman withhold his objection a moment?

Mr. SNELL. Certainly.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. This is the gentleman's own letter.

Mr. SNELL. I did not understand that at all. I did not know it was the gentleman's own letter.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. It is a letter which the gentleman himself wrote.

Mr. SNELL. I did not so understand, and I do not object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. COOK. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted me, I here insert in the RECORD a letter which I wrote to Louis L. Needler, president Grant County Farm Bureau, touching farm legislation and other public questions.

The letter is as follows:

FARM LEGISLATION.

NOVEMBER 28, 1923.

MR. LOUIS L. NEEDLER,

President Grant County Farm Bureau,
205 First National Bank Building, Marion, Ind.

DEAR MR. NEEDLER: Your letter received, and in answer to your questions will say:

1. Congress should carefully consider the whole question relating to the condition of the wheat growers and other farmers of the country, and some legislation to bring permanent relief should be enacted without delay. I am not committed as yet to any of the proposed plans, but shall reserve my judgment until the whole case is presented.

2. I have not fully made up my mind as to Muscle Shoals. I am inclined to believe it should be operated for the benefit of agriculture, in furnishing fertilizer at a fair price to the farmers. I would prefer that the Government try this out first before leasing it to anyone. However, the Government should never surrender it as a means of national defense, and hence never go further than lease it to anyone, reserving the right to take control of it at any time.

3. I am in favor of the "truth in fabrics bill." The people are entitled to know what they are buying with their hard-earned money. I would favor going further and provide some way of giving the people information from time to time as to the cost of production of all manufactured goods, machinery, and other articles.

4. The immigration question is a vital one to our country just at this time. We have enough foreign propaganda threatening our form of government at present. Then we have so many young American boys and girls who must soon become the heads of homes and families and take our places in the task of perpetuating our Government and our institutions that I am in favor of giving them a chance first before looking elsewhere in other countries. It is important to the future of our country that the American boys and girls retain the ownership of our farms. Farm life must be made more profitable and attractive. Rather than lower the bars of foreign immigration at present I would raise them higher, with careful selection before they embark, until we can better determine what would be best for our country. I would also prefer giving the American laboring man in the mill, factory, on the railroad, and all other lines of employment a trial before importing others from foreign lands. It should be noted that some of the big interests which have been profiteering off of the farmers and other people are clamoring loudest for letting down the bars. Further consideration of the question may prove that a limited number of farm and domestic laborers would be a good thing.

5. There must be some relief in some way from the present high freight rates, which are partly the cause of the present condition of the farmers. Congress should consider this question and provide some solution as soon as is possible. The railroad question is closely related to the coal question. The people must be able to get coal at reasonable prices, and the Government must see that this is brought about in some way.

6. Cooperative marketing is a necessity for the American farmers. The States should enact legislation for that purpose, and the farmers of the country must organize in order to carry it out. Organization is one of the first steps to be taken in any plan of permanent relief for them. Congress should carefully consider the question and encourage it in every way possible within its powers. I hope the Grant County Farm Bureau will grow in influence and power.

Thanking you for your kindness in calling my attention to these questions, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

SAMUEL E. COOK.

EDWARD J. REILLY AND DANIEL F. SHEA.

MR. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, in reference to the pay of clerks of deceased Members, the resolution which I introduced with reference to the clerks of the lamented Daniel J. Riordan did not come back from the printer. I ask unanimous consent that the clerks of Mr. Riordan, Edward J. Reilly for \$186.66 and Dennis F. Shea for \$120, be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

THE SPEAKER. The Chair does not think it comes within the jurisdiction of the Chair to recognize the gentleman to make such a request for unanimous consent.

MR. GARRETT of Tennessee. Has not the gentleman a copy of the resolution?

MR. MACGREGOR. No; it did not come back.

THE SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the gentleman can arrange that before the House adjourns.

MR. MACGREGOR. Very well.

MR. HOWARD of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for seven minutes out of order.

THE SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska asks unanimous consent to proceed for seven minutes out of order. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICANS.

MR. HOWARD of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I dislike to come before you the very first time asking a favor, but I am going to ask you to grant me the favor of permitting me to speak largely in the newspaper way.

Mr. Speaker, I trust I may meet the quick pardon of all my seniors in service here if I shall with my first utterance in this Hall express views at variance with the sentiment and the dominant note in the address of my distinguished friend [Mr. RAINEY] the gentleman from Illinois, who on last Monday afternoon loosed the vials of his wrath upon the devoted heads of those gentlemen on the other side who are justly aligned under the designation of progressive Republicans. Instantly, I assert that the sentiment expressed by the honorable gentleman was not and is not my sentiment. With the personal opinion of the gentleman it is not my province to deal. But the country will regard his words as the expression of the Democratic minority in this House, and fairly so, if none shall gainsay them, because of the fact that the gentleman has been commissioned to wear and bear the proud title of chairman of the Democratic caucus in this House. While wearing that title, and while addressing himself to problems of party policy, it follows that his words must, unless protested, be expressive of the views of that political minority of which he is one of the generals here and now in command. Yielding first place to none in admiration of the vast ability of my caucus chairman in the arts of statecraft, beholding in him a master coiner of sibilant sentences, still I dare not by silence give seeming indorsement to his Ingalls-like exhortation of those progressive Republicans who have endeavored to pave the way toward progressive goals to be accomplished under liberalizing of the illiberal rules of procedure under which this House is now hobbled.

One week ago these same progressive Republicans who are now consigned to the hottest corner of tradition's hottest political hell by my distinguished caucus chairman were so worthy as to win from the spokesmen for the minority in this House the warmest terms of affection. Mightily we of the minority sought through our own leaders a marriage with and to those same progressive Republicans who now have been so scathingly spurned by our caucus chairman. Why the changed conditions? Why has our yesterday love oozed, giving place to to-day's implacable enmity? [Laughter.] If the black-eyed houis from Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois were altogether lovely as of yesterday, why are they not still lovely as of to-day? [Laughter and applause.] In the weakness of my newness in this House I am altogether unable to understand the transformation. With the cadence of our own hot kisses of affection upon the cheek of the listed leader of the progressive Republicans still reverberating sweetly through the Capitol Chambers, my caucus leader comes to tell me that the progressive cheek to which but yesterday he pressed a wanton lip is now a thing unclean. [Laughter and applause.] I love my caucus leader, but I can not love his style of love-making. It is so uncertain in its tenure. [Laughter.]

The trouble with my distinguished caucus chairman lies in the fact that he does not and can not understand, neither comprehend, the progressive Republicans. In those Wisconsin and Minnesota progressive Republicans I behold the bravest of the brave. I have seen them again and again bare their breasts to that cruelest of all javelins, javelins from the hands of political party commanders; nor did they wince nor falter nor obey when commanded to get their progressive hind legs inside the reactionary Republican traces attached to the reactionary band wagon. [Laughter.] I witnessed the instant and always persecution of those Wisconsin and Minnesota progressive Republicans during all the days of the World War. I saw them haled before the councils of defense, organized and officered sometimes by professional profiteering patriots, but even there they neither stuttered nor stammered. And now for me to indorse by my silence the brilliant exhortation of those brave men by my own beloved caucus chairman—I can not, and I shall not. And now, speaking to the faces of my progressive Republican friends on the other side of the aisle—where none of them belong—I beg you to believe that on this side are many who wear the Democratic name who will gladly welcome you as friends and brothers in the task of working for the welfare of our common country by the enactment of that type of progressive legislation in favor of which we have mutually proclaimed. And I here express belief that before this session shall have closed we will get together and fight together for the common weal, bravely resisting alike the threats and blandishments of any who shall attempt to work within this Chamber the will of the reactionaries within or without these walls.

And what must be the damage to the Democratic nominee for President in the 1924 election if this attack upon our progressive Republican friends shall be permitted to be regarded as the heart sentiment of the Democratic membership in the Congress? If this attack shall be regarded as the sentiment of the Democratic side of the Congress, then it will be equivalent to hamstringing the Democratic nominee for President before ever he can get started in the race. It must not be so regarded, and it shall not be so regarded. My splendid caucus chairman should read once again the political record of the years and there discover the solemn fact that the only national Democratic victories in 80 years have been won by the aid of progressive Republicans at times when the Republican Party became so obviously reactionary that the progressive element in that party turned temporarily to the Democratic Party for relief. In this hour the national Republican organization is so damnably reactionary that millions of progressive Republicans will come next year to the aid of the Democratic nominee, provided we shall present a nominee sufficiently progressive to win progressive Republican votes. Shall we welcome progressive Republicans to our aid in the presidential contest next year? Speaking for all progressive Democrats on this side of the House, I bid my progressive Republican friends in or out of Congress to feel and believe that they will be welcomed with open and thankful arms if they shall in 1924 come up to the help of their progressive Democratic brothers in the contest between the common herd on the one side and the entrenched reactionary hosts on the other side. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, that is all the speech that is in me now, but if I shall discover more of it I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record. Is there objection?

Mr. ROSENBLUM. Reserving the right to object—and I will not object if the gentleman will permit a weather prediction for the Sixty-eighth Congress.

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. Weather? Will it be damp or dry? [Laughter.]

Mr. ROSENBLUM. My prediction is that it will be "Rainey" but windy. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. The gentleman has my unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S MESSAGE.

Mr. TINCER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TINCER. Mr. Speaker, there is perhaps no question in the mind of anyone to-day that the message of President Coolidge addressed to this Congress was popular and met with the general approval of more people in the United States than any other document of its kind in recent years. I do not mean that every person in the United States agreed with everything that President Coolidge said, but I do not believe that Henry Ford exaggerates when he says that 90 per cent of the people of the United States to-day have confidence in the President's administration and are satisfied that our Government is in safe hands. I believe that it is a fact that to the people not engaged in partisan politics as a major part of their business, President Coolidge is entirely satisfactory as a Chief Executive. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Congress—and we on this side of the Chamber—could not expect all of the gentlemen across the aisle to share the sentiments of the American people to-day with reference to our President. It has been suggested to me that some one ought to make reference to and answer the speech of the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAINY], who so viciously attacked the Republican Party on the floor of this House the other day.

To the older Members of the House no answer to this outbreak would be expected or thought of. He criticized the party of which we are members because we tolerated within the party men of different views. Our friend from Illinois had a great speech in 1916, no doubt. Fortified as he is by his delightful and commanding appearance, one has only to use his own imagination a little to see the House go down when our friend from Illinois, with the same pose that he had before this House the other morning, exclaim to his audience, "Peace with honoh. He kept us out of wah!"

In fact, it is a matter of common knowledge among those knowing our friend the best that he learned to sing that tune so well that he has been somewhat handicapped in public life since the words of the song were made obsolete, but he still has the tune and the pose and the grace and that commanding presence, so he has written himself some new words, "Ten thousand broken promises," and with the same old pose and the same old tune he is going to sing that. The only change now will be instead of "Peace with honoh. He kept us out of wah!" it will be "Ten thousand broken promises."

Query: Are there 10,000 broken promises? The Republican Party did promise the country that we would, to the best of our ability, remedy and cure the wrongs and injustices perpetrated upon the American people through eight years of Democratic misrule. Since the inauguration of President Harding, March 4, 1921, thousands upon thousands of those evils have been cured. Is it possible that there are 10,000 left? If so, there is nothing for the Congress to do but to buckle down, and though the undertaking may seem a mammoth one—they had eight years in which to perpetrate the wrongs—let us do our best to cure them in four.

We may get some help from men on the other side of the aisle. The Democratic candidate for United States Senator from Michigan in 1918 is talking very nice now. There will be those, however, like our friend from Illinois, that will have nothing to sing but the partisan song, but remember that, though the words have changed in the song, it is the same old tune.

Think how statesmanlike it was for him the other day to predict that we would recess for the holidays. He had helped to obstruct the organization of the House at every possible opportunity, and then wanted the country to understand that the very day we organized the committees there ought to be bills ready for the consideration of the House, when every man on both sides of the Chamber knew that there was only one thing to do and that was to recess until some committee had something ready for consideration. In the meantime he could serve on his committee to obstruct to the best of his ability.

Maybe there are 10,000 things left in the path of waste, extravagance, and misrule that we should cure. Our committees are at work, and with the advent of the new year work will be ready for the Congress. Let us hope that that work will be to reduce. Let us reduce as far as possible the tax burdens of the country; let us reduce the prohibitive freight rates; and let us reduce the 10,000—or whatever it is—wrong still in existence, as referred to by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois.

I wish you all, including my friend from Illinois, a merry Christmas and happy New Year. [Applause.]

EDWARD REILLY AND DENNIS F. SHEA.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following privileged resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 98.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, to Edward J. Reilly the sum of \$186.66 and to Dennis F. Shea the sum of \$120, being the amounts received by them as clerks to the late Hon. Daniel J. Riordan at the time of his death.

The resolution was agreed to.

TREATMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

Mr. LOWREY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for seven minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent to address the House for seven minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LOWREY. Mr. Speaker, the night before last a number of us attended an address at the Central High School by Senator MAGNUS JOHNSON, advocating a soldiers' bonus, or, as he prefers to call it, the readjusted compensation bill. Whatever might have been the personal opinions that Members had in regard to the merits of that bill, I think we will all agree that the speech was candid and straightforward, fearless and manly in expression; but the gentleman who introduced the Senator indulged in some remarks that seemed to me to be very unjust to this Congress and unjust to the American people. The speech seemed to me to have a tone of severe criticism of the American people and severe criticism of this Congress, and charged that we have been unappreciative and unjust in our attitude toward the ex-service men.

If you will excuse a personal remark, I think I have a good reason to be peculiarly tender in my sentiments toward the

ex-service men. I had five sons in the service, and I come from a little village of about 500 population, from which village eight boys made the supreme sacrifice in that war. Therefore I am always in favor of what I believe to be really best for the ex-service men.

Our President in his address the other day spoke of the fact that we now have 9,500 vacant beds in the hospitals, and suggested that the hospitals be opened to all ex-service men or all former soldiers of all the wars, and this Congress applauded the suggestion. If we have built hospitals enough already to have 9,500 vacant beds and have a number of hospitals yet unfinished, it seems to me very clear that we have not pursued a narrow policy toward the ex-service men in so far as care for the disabled is concerned.

I ask permission now to include in these remarks a paragraph or two from the extension of my remarks published a few days ago in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. In speaking of the ex-service men, I say:

Of course, the Nation is willing to do for these men to the limit of its capacity. That is its traditional and well-founded attitude toward men who have taken up arms in its defense.

I want to emphasize what I next said, because the speech of introduction to which I referred seemed to me to indicate that the Congress and the people have been miserly and unappreciative in dealing with the ex-service men. I continued in those remarks as follows:

And we have not been miserly with these men. Any man who says that we have speaks from a lack of understanding and a lack of information. Of course, there have been failures both in administration and in legislation, and there have been individual cases where soldier boys have been unable to get what was both morally and legally due them. Wherever human affairs are administered on a large scale these things happen, sometimes innocently, sometimes because somebody gets into a position of public trust who thinks more of himself than he does of the trust.

That was written before I heard the speech to which I am now replying. I then went on:

But up to date Congress has appropriated for the care and compensation of World War veterans \$2,250,000,000—\$102 for every family in the country.

[At this point there was an interruption from the gallery of the House.]

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that it is a violation of the rules of the House for people in the gallery to interrupt a Member of Congress while addressing the House. I submit a remark just came from the gallery in respect to who got the money.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas makes the point of order that an occupant of the gallery in addressing any remarks to Members on the floor is out of order. The Chair, of course, admonishes the people in the gallery that they are here by the courtesy of the House and that it is quite beyond their province to interrupt the proceedings of the House.

Mr. LOWREY. Mr. Speaker, I did not quite catch the question from the gallery, and it did not interrupt me very much at the time. To continue with what I said in the speech to which I have referred:

One-fourth of this amount has been paid to veterans as compensation with no strings tied to it. A considerable portion of the remainder has been spent in treatment for disabilities incurred in line of duty.

During the current year, for all our soldier relief activities, we have spent \$22.50 for every family in the country. We have in operation 46 hospitals for ex-service men and will soon have in operation 20 more. Eight hundred and ninety thousand men, more than one out of every five who were in the service, have received some kind of disability aid.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sundry messages, in writing, from the President of the United States were communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

RESPECT TO THE LATE PRESIDENT HARDING.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for a moment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURTON. I rise simply to request that the committee chosen to form plans for a token of respect to the late President Harding remain in the Chamber immediately after the adjournment of the House.

COPIES OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for a few minutes in order to bring to the attention of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LONGWORTH] a matter which I think must be of interest to the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent to address the House for two or three minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I find that an insufficient number of public bills and resolutions are being printed. The number does not meet the requirements of the Members. Perhaps no Member claims that he reads every bill and every resolution that is introduced. But, nevertheless, some of us like to keep a file and at least look at every one that is offered. At this time, under the present practice, the printing is limited to 500 copies of a public bill, which is only slightly in excess of the number of the Members of the House, to 385 copies of public joint resolutions, and to 100 copies of public House resolutions. We not only desire, as individuals, to secure copies for ourselves—at least each one of us should wish to do so and I know that some of us do—but we frequently have applications from outside for copies. I think that my friend, Mr. LONGWORTH, who so largely directs the proceedings of the House, might find some way to see to it, even if it calls for a little further expenditure of money, that there shall be a greater number of copies printed, so that Members may be able to obtain the copies they need. I have been more embarrassed at the beginning of this Congress than ever before. I have sent my secretary over to the document room and I have been unable to get copies of bills. I am even unable to get copies of resolutions proposing constitutional amendments. What a remarkable situation that is! The Members of the House are charged with the duty of legislating, and that involves, of course, the duty of keeping up with the measures presented as far as we can, and yet we are not able to know what measures are actually offered.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. I think the scarcity of copies of bills, about which the gentleman complains, is not because a sufficient number was not printed but because the bills were introduced in such great quantity that they have not been able to get them recorded and put into print.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Of course, as my friend knows, there is nothing more valuable than the facts, and in order to get at the exact fact I went to that thoroughly informed man, Mr. Grayson, who is in charge of the document room of the House, and I have based my statement upon the information he gave me, and I am helpless unless something is done, and many other Members of the House will find themselves helpless.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. If the gentleman has yielded the floor, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for one minute.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Of course my only purpose, Mr. Speaker, is to bring this matter to the attention of the House, and particularly to those more intimately connected with it than I, and have them tell us what the situation is and if it needs correction how it shall be corrected.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the statements made by the gentleman from Virginia are quite correct. The Joint Committee on Printing does not have powers in excess of the law, and a number of years ago, 12 or 15 years ago, the number of bills and of resolutions to be printed were fixed by law. The number is less than 500. However, on public bills, chairmen of committees may order an additional number, and they usually keep in touch with that well-informed man, Mr. Grayson, and enough bills are printed to take care of the membership of the House and some outside calls. The House Committee on Printing at this time is at work on a plan which will give a larger number of public bills and which will, we hope, eliminate what might be termed the waste in bills for claims, bills for pensions, bills for bridges, and so forth. Such bills are not necessary for the whole membership of the House and Senate. We are trying hard to bring that about. From time to time an exhaustive printing bill has been brought out, but we have never been able to pass it through both Houses. I think in a short time we will have to appear before the House with two or three small resolutions in order to get relief.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Of course, the comparatively immaterial bills to which the gentleman has referred may be left in a category by themselves, but it does seem to me we could

pass a joint resolution to provide for the printing of a larger number of bills than now.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I have a resolution to that effect which will be ready in a short time.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will get the present rules why Mr. Grayson can order additional copies of a bill where it has been exhausted. That is under the present rule.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Grayson tells me I can not get copies freely, and I know he is just as anxious as I am that we shall no longer be embarrassed.

Mr. BLANTON. He has the authority now to order additional copies where they are exhausted.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. No; I think the gentleman—

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I think that is perhaps under the order of the Clerk of the House.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. But the truth is as I have stated it, and my friend admits that the supply is not sufficient now to enable us to secure the number of copies desired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I would like to say further it is the desire of the House Committee on Printing and Joint Committee on Printing that Members of the House and Senate shall have all the tools in the way of printing which are really needed. They are simply trying to avoid extravagances and that is all.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I think the poorest economy in the world is trying to economize in that direction.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following message from the President.

The Clerk read as follows:

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES TO AREND KAMP AND FRANCIS GORT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report regarding two claims presented by the Government of the Netherlands against the Government of the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by two Netherlands subjects, Arend Kamp and Francis Gort, while the U. S. S. *Canibis* was loading on May 1, 1919, at Rotterdam.

I recommend that, in order to effect a settlement of these claims in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of State, the Congress, as an act of grace and without reference to the question of the legal liability of the United States in the premises, authorize an appropriation in the sum of \$1,000, \$500 of which is to be paid to Mr. Arend Kamp and \$500 to be paid to Mr. Francis Gort.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 20, 1923.

The SPEAKER. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE BILL AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bill and concurrent resolution of the titles following were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

S. 794. An act to equip the United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans., for the manufacture of supplies for the use of the Government, for the compensation of prisoners for their labor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 2.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That a joint committee to consist of five Senators, to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, and seven Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, is hereby authorized to investigate the problem of a 9-foot channel in the waterway from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and the problem of the navigability of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri Rivers.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee is authorized to hold hearings, to sit during the sessions or recesses of the Sixty-eighth Congress at such times and places, to employ such clerical and other assistants as it may deem advisable. The committee is further authorized to send for persons and papers; to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses, the production of books, papers, and documents; to administer oaths; and to take testimony, as it may deem advisable. The cost of stenographic service to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall be limited to \$10,000, shall be paid, one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half

from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives: *Provided*, That Senate Resolution No. 411, agreed to January 25, 1923, be, and the same hereby is, discontinued in force and effect.

To the Committee on Rules.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, Mr. HUDDLESTON was granted leave to withdraw proofs in support of following private bills introduced in the Sixty-seventh Congress, no adverse report having heretofore been made thereon, to wit: H. R. 6085, for relief of heirs of William Woods; H. R. 8915, granting pension to William Lanier; H. R. 11311, granting increase of pension to Mrs. Eliza J. Tyler; and H. R. 12907, granting pension to Carrie M. Allison.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I noticed the chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization made an announcement last Monday to the effect that that committee would sit during the Christmas recess. Now I notice also that in answer to a question as to whether or not the chairman proposed to dispose of legislation he said that the sitting would be for the purpose of getting statistics and would be preliminary. I would just like to ask the chairman of that committee whether it is his purpose to hold any hearings after the holiday recess?

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not see the chairman of that committee present, but doubtless the gentleman can get that information from him.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, the chairman was in here a moment ago, and I will state to the gentleman that the committee voted yesterday to hold hearings on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of this month and send out public notice to everybody saying they might be heard, said hearings to commence at 10 o'clock the day after Christmas.

Mr. CELLER. May I suggest that I would like to have the consent of the committee to present a number of people who are interested in that question?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Regular order!

The SPEAKER. The gentleman can make that arrangement with the chairman of the committee when the House adjourns. The chairman of the committee does not seem to be present.

CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE OF ANSORGE *v.* WELLER.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House a communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting the contested-election case of Martin C. Anson v. Royal H. Weller, from the twenty-first district, State of New York, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 18, 1923.

THE SPEAKER,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before the House of Representatives the contest for a seat in the House of Representatives for the Sixty-eighth Congress of the United States for the twenty-first district, State of New York. Martin C. Anson *v.* Royal H. Weller, notice of which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the House, and also transmit herewith original testimony, papers, and documents relating thereto.

In compliance with the act approved March 2, 1887, entitled "An act relating to contested-election cases," the Clerk has opened and printed the testimony in the above case, and such portions of the testimony as the parties in interest agreed upon or as seemed proper to the Clerk, after giving the requisite notices, have been printed and indexed, together with the notices of contest, and the answers thereto and original papers and exhibits have been sealed up and are ready to be laid before the Committee on Elections.

Two copies of the printed testimony in the aforesaid case have been mailed to the contestant and the same number to the contestee. The briefs when prepared will be laid before the Committee on Elections to which the case shall be referred.

Yours respectfully,

WM. TYLER PAGE,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. Referred to the Committee on Elections No. 1 and ordered to be printed.

CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE OF CLARK *v.* MOORE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair also lays before the House a communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting the contested-election case of Don H. Clark *v.* R. Lee Moore, from the first district, State of Georgia, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 18, 1923.

The SPEAKER,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before the House of Representatives the contest for a seat in the House of Representatives for the Sixty-eighth Congress of the United States for the first district, State of Georgia, *Don H. Clark v. R. Lee Moore*, notice of which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the House, and also transmit herewith original testimony, papers, and documents relating thereto.

In compliance with the act approved March 2, 1887, entitled "An act relating to contested-election cases," the Clerk has opened and printed the testimony in the above case, and such portions of the testimony as the parties in interest agreed upon or as seemed proper to the Clerk, after giving the requisite notices, have been printed and indexed, together with the notices of contest, and the answers thereto, and original papers and exhibits have been sealed up and are ready to be laid before the Committee on Elections.

Two copies of the printed testimony in the aforesaid case have been mailed to the contestant and the same number to the contestee. The briefs when prepared will be laid before the Committee on Elections to which the case shall be referred.

Yours respectfully,

WM. TYLER PAGE,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. Referred to the Committee on Elections No. 2 and ordered to be printed.

CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE OF CHANDLER V. BLOOM.

The SPEAKER. The Chair also lays before the House a communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives transmitting the contested-election case of *Walter M. Chandler v. Sol Bloom*, from the nineteenth district, State of New York.

The Clerk read as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 18, 1923.

The SPEAKER,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before the House of Representatives the contest for a seat in the House of Representatives for the Sixty-eighth Congress of the United States for the nineteenth district, State of New York, *Walter M. Chandler v. Sol Bloom*, notice of which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the House, and also transmit herewith original testimony, papers, and documents relating thereto.

In compliance with the act approved March 2, 1887, entitled "An act relating to contested-election cases," the Clerk has opened and printed the testimony in the above case, and such portions of the testimony as the parties in interest agreed upon or as seemed proper to the Clerk, after giving the requisite notices, have been printed and indexed, together with the notices of contest, and the answers thereto, and original papers and exhibits have been sealed up and are ready to be laid before the Committee on Elections.

Two copies of the printed testimony in the aforesaid case have been mailed to the contestant and the same number to the contestee. The briefs when prepared will be laid before the Committee on Elections to which the case shall be referred.

Very respectfully,

WM. TYLER PAGE,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. Referred to the Committee on Elections No. 3 and ordered to be printed.

FILLING VACANCY ON THE COMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, there are three vacancies on the Committee on Flood Control. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. UNDERHILL] may be assigned to the first one.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. UNDERHILL] may be assigned to the vacancy on Flood Control. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

RECESS.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I am informed that the resolution just passed in relation to cattle coming in free of duty over the southern border has not yet been acted upon by the Senate, and of course it has had no opportunity to be engrossed. I understand it is very important that that resolution be passed to-day. I do not desire to keep the House in session a long time. I therefore ask unanimous consent that

the Speaker be authorized to sign the enrolled House joint resolution after the session adjourns.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that the Speaker be authorized to sign the enrolled resolution referred to when the House adjourns. Is there objection?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if that can be done by unanimous consent. It seems to me that if the gentleman would ask unanimous consent for a recess that would meet the requirements. I do not want to put the Speaker to any trouble about it, but I do not recall consent ever having been given to sign one of these resolutions except during the House session.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I have had no opportunity to examine the precedents myself, but the parliamentary expert seemed to think that was a proper procedure.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is not aware that it has ever been done. The Chair understands that in another place it is often done, but that would be no precedent for this body.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I would not want to be guided by what is done in another place. I do not want to be tenacious about the matter, but I think it is not good practice.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks it is not good practice.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I would not want to insist, if any gentleman has serious doubts about it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would suggest that we might take a recess for a couple of hours, when it would not be necessary for anybody to be here except the Chair.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

Mr. BLANTON. It should be to a definite hour.

Mr. LONGWORTH. In view of the fact that no Members will probably be present at that time, may I ask unanimous consent to address the House for about four minutes?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to address the House for four minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I want to call attention very briefly to the contrast in conditions prevailing on this side and on the other side of the Capitol.

We are completely and permanently organized for the rest of this Congress. We are prepared to go ahead and do business. We are going ahead and doing business now. A number of very important committees are holding sessions and conducting hearings and framing most important bills. The Committee on Ways and Means, I understand, is now considering the question of reduced taxation, in which everyone is interested. The Committee on Appropriations, through its subcommittees, is preparing a number of appropriation bills, and I understand that as early as the 7th of January, the Monday after we return here from the holiday recess, one of the great appropriation bills will be ready, and other bills will follow in rapid succession.

A number of other committees, among them the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, are also engaged on the framework of most important legislation. We are prepared now to accomplish and can accomplish more, I have no doubt, by adjourning over the holidays, taking a substantially long adjournment, than if we would shorten that recess, for the reason that members of these committees will not be compelled to be on the floor to the disadvantage of their committee work.

A far different situation exists in another body.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. What is the trouble?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I am not aware of what is the exact trouble, but it certainly is not of our making; and I can not help thinking, when I contemplate the situation, of a story as old as the hills, perhaps, but which seems to be apropos to this case. A cousin of a farmer who had lived all his life in a city was visiting the farm on an occasion and was shown over it, and his farmer cousin explained to him his daily duties. After a long day they sat on the porch and the city cousin said to the country cousin, "I understand how you are interested in your day's work. From morning until night you are doing something interesting, but what do you do after it is all over? I should think you would be bored to death." "Oh," he said, "no; I am not bored. After I get through with my supper I come out on the porch and set down, and sometimes I set and think, but mostly I just set." [Laughter and applause.]

Now, gentlemen, I have no criticism to make of any branch of this Government, least of all the Chamber on the other side of the Capitol, and I am rather glad that the situation exists, because it makes more clear the opportunity we now have to

put the House in the position in which it used to be and ought to be, the premier of the two legislative branches of this Government. [Applause.]

The opportunity is here, and I think that if we will forget some of the little personal things which sometimes interest us, and if the two great parties on each side of the aisle will play as little practical politics as possible, we can go ahead in this session and do the business of the people so greatly to their satisfaction that it will be admitted that from now on the House of Representatives is the real theater for the translation into legislation of the hopes and the desires of the people of America. [Applause.]

Now, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess until 4 o'clock p. m.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LONGWORTH] asks unanimous consent that the House stand in recess until 4 o'clock p. m.

There was no objection; and accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 49 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess until 4 o'clock p. m.

AFTER RECESS.

The recess having expired, at 4 o'clock p. m. the House was called to order by the Speaker.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, the object for which I asked a recess of the House can not be accomplished for the reason that another body is in a condition of inability to do business at the present time. I therefore move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 1 minute p. m.) in accordance with the concurrent resolution, the House adjourned until Thursday, January 3, 1924, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

194. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Deer Island Slough, Oreg.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

195. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Mississippi River at Dallas City, Ill.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

196. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Huntington Harbor, N. Y.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

197. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Port Clinton Harbor, Ohio; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

198. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation providing for sundry matters affecting the Naval Establishment; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

199. A letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting a report for the month of November, 1923, showing the condition of railroad equipment and the related information indicated in Senate Resolution 438, so far as such information is available; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

200. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the disposition of lands no longer needed and the acquisition of other lands required for naval purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

201. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation approving the action of the Secretary of War in directing the issue and the issuance of quartermaster stores to the value of \$7,563.15, and in directing the payment of \$985.12 for transportation of such stores, for the relief of sufferers from the cyclone at La Grange and at West Point, Ga., in March, 1920; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

202. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Black Walnut Harbor, Md.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

203. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of New Bedford and Fairhaven Harbor, Mass.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

204. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Tallahatchie and Coldwater Rivers, Miss., and the tributaries of these rivers, with a view to devising plans for flood protection; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

205. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Pocahont Creek, N. C.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

206. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Wilson Harbor, N. Y.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

207. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on preliminary examination and survey of the Columbia River from The Dalles, Oreg., to Vancouver, Wash.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

208. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Piscataway Creek, Va.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

209. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Navy submitting an estimate of appropriation in the sum of \$6,316.74 to pay claims which he has adjusted under the provisions of the act of December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), and which require an appropriation for their payment (H. Doc. No. 119); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

210. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Toledo Harbor, Ohio; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

211. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination and survey of Illinois River and tributaries with a view to controlling the seepage from the Illinois and Mississippi Canal and to opening Bureau Creek under said canal; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

212. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Bayou Bienvenue, La.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

213. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Wanchese Harbor, Roanoke Island, N. C.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

214. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Blackwater Bay and River, Fla.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

215. A letter from the chairman of the War Finance Corporation, transmitting sixth annual report of the War Finance Corporation for the year ended November 30, 1923; to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. LITTLE: Committee on Revision of the Laws. H. R. 12. To consolidate, codify, revise, and reenact the general and permanent laws of the United States in force December 2, 1923; without amendment (Rept. No. 2). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. KNUTSON: Committee on Pensions. H. R. 74. To extend the benefits of certain pension laws to the officers, sailors, and marines on board the U. S. S. *Maine* when that vessel was wrecked in the harbor of Habana, February 15, 1898, and to their widows and dependent relatives; without amendment (Rept. No. 3). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 2256) granting a pension to Sophia Hubbard; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2732) granting a pension to Thomas H. Goodge; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FISH: A bill (H. R. 4082) for the relief of the distressed and starving people of Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CABLE: A bill (H. R. 4083) to provide for the arrest and punishment of aliens who unlawfully enter the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. JONES: A bill (H. R. 4084) to authorize a system of standardization of public buildings in cities the postal receipts of which have reached stated amounts, and to authorize construction when the business of the Government justifies same; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. VESTAL: A bill (H. R. 4085) to fix standards for hampers, round-stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and vegetables, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 4086) providing for sundry matters affecting the Naval Establishment of the United States; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DAVILA: A bill (H. R. 4087) to amend and reenact sections 20, 22, and 50 of the act of March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HAWES: A bill (H. R. 4088) to establish the upper Mississippi River wild life and fish refuge; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LINEBERGER: A bill (H. R. 4089) to regulate immigration and insure the use of the English language by those admitted to the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4090) to provide for the deportation of certain undesirable aliens; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. WELLER: A bill (H. R. 4091) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend and modify the war risk insurance act," approved March 4, 1923; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4092) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend and modify the war risk insurance act," approved March 4, 1923; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4093) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend and modify the war risk insurance act," approved March 4, 1923; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ABERNETHY: A bill (H. R. 4094) to repeal the stamp tax on drafts, checks, notes, conveyances, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARBOUR: A bill (H. R. 4095) to add certain lands to the Sequoia National Park, Calif., and to change the name of said park to the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BACON: A bill (H. R. 4096) to amend section 5138 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to the amount of capital stock required by national banking associations; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BRITTEN: A bill (H. R. 4097) to authorize the disposition of lands no longer needed, and the acquisition of other lands required, for naval purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BOX: A bill (H. R. 4098) to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 4099) to amend paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of section 800 of the revenue act of 1921 so as to repeal the admission tax where the amount paid for admission is 50 cents or less; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4100) providing an allowance for maintenance of equipment of rural carriers; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. CLANCY: A bill (H. R. 4101) to repeal the excise tax on cigar or cigarette holders, pipes, humidors, and smoking stands; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 4102) to amend the national prohibition act, to provide for a bureau of prohibition in the Treasury Department, and to define its powers and duties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COOK: A bill (H. R. 4103) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil and Mexican Wars, and to certain widows, former widows, minor children, and helpless children of said soldiers and sailors, and to widows of the War of 1812, and to certain Indian

war veterans and widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 4104) to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON: A bill (H. R. 4105) to create an additional judge in the district of South Dakota; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLLIER: A bill (H. R. 4106) to amend the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act by placing calcium arsenate on the free list; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENISON: A bill (H. R. 4107) for the protection of persons employed on railway express cars, railway baggage cars, and combination railway express-baggage cars, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EVANS of Montana: A bill (H. R. 4108) for the relief of the Flathead Nation of Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DICKSTEIN: A bill (H. R. 4109) to authorize mothers of deceased World War veterans buried in Europe to visit the graves of their sons at the expense of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 4110) to amend section 1042 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to poor convicts sentenced and imprisoned for fines; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4111) to amend the first paragraph of section 29, title 2, chapter 85, first session, Sixty-sixth Congress, relating to punishment for illegal manufacture and sale of liquors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUDDLESTON: A bill (H. R. 4112) to establish a bureau for the scientific study of international peace and war conditions and to show ways in which the United States can cooperate with other nations in achieving and preserving world peace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4113) to amend the interstate commerce act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 4114) authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Colorado River near Lee Ferry, Ariz.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4115) to extend to Indians the State laws governing marriage and divorce and the social crimes herein enumerated; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4116) to authorize appropriations for the survey, construction, and maintenance of highways on or adjacent to untaxed Indian lands; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4117) authorizing an appropriation for the construction of a road within the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Ariz., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 4118) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, consider, and adjudicate claims which the Cherokee Indians may have against the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HILL of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 4119) to amend the national prohibition act, to create Federal local-option districts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILL of Washington: A bill (H. R. 4120) granting the consent of Congress to the Greater Wenatchee irrigation district to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Columbia River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JARRETT: A bill (H. R. 4121) to extend the provisions of certain laws to the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. KINDRED: A bill (H. R. 4122) to amend an act entitled "An act to revive, with amendments, an act to incorporate the Medical Society of the District of Columbia," approved July 7, 1838, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KELLY: A bill (H. R. 4123) to readjust the compensation of postmasters and reclassify and readjust the salaries and compensation of employees in the Postal Service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 4124) to amend an act entitled "An act to revise and equalize rates of pensions to certain soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Civil War and the war with Mexico, to certain widows, including widows of the

War of 1812, former widows, dependent parents, and children of such soldiers, sailors, and marines, and to certain Army nurses, and granting pensions and increase of pensions in certain cases," approved May 1, 1920; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LILLY: A bill (H. R. 4125) for the establishment of a United States industrial home for women at Glenray, Summers County, W. Va.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4126) to amend the tariff act of 1922 by placing sugar on the free list; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LINDSAY: A bill (H. R. 4127) to amend the immigration laws by exempting from quota of limitations wives, parents, children, brothers, and sisters, together with accompanying wives, husbands, and children of aliens, of citizens who served in armed forces of the United States during the World War and who possess honorable discharge therefrom; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. McLEOD: A bill (H. R. 4128) to provide for two additional district judges for the eastern district of Michigan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McKEOWN: A bill (H. R. 4129) to amend the act establishing Farm Loan Bureau; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4130) to provide a loan to pay delinquent interest due from any borrowing members of any national farm-loan association; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MADDEN: A bill (H. R. 4131) to regulate the number of midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER of Washington: A bill (H. R. 4132) to restrict the transmission of firearms through the United States mails, and providing penalty for violation thereof; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. MAGEE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 4133) to amend section 301 of the war risk insurance act as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 4134) to promote the general welfare by gathering information respecting the ownership, production, distribution, costs, sales, and profits in the coal industry, and by publication of same, and to recognize and declare coal and its production and distribution charged with public interest and use, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4135) to amend Subdivision (II) of section 20 of the interstate commerce act as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. NOLAN: A bill (H. R. 4136) granting pensions to certain members of the former Life Saving Service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 4137) to impose a tax on the privilege of issuing stock dividends; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4138) to amend Title III of the revenue act of 1921; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'CONNELL of Rhode Island: A bill (H. R. 4139) to extend the limitations of time upon the issuance of medals of honor, distinguished service crosses, and distinguished service medals to persons who served in the Army or Navy of the United States during the World War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PATTERSON: A bill (H. R. 4140) making an appropriation for the improvement of Salem River, N. J.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. REECE: A bill (H. R. 4141) to protect the public against deceit and unfair prices resulting from the presence of other than leather, wool, and silk in clothing and articles of apparel purporting to be made of said material; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RUBEY: A bill (H. R. 4142) to establish and maintain a fish-hatching and fish-culture station in Texas County, State of Missouri; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4143) to extend the provisions of the pension act of May 11, 1912, to the officers and enlisted men of all State militias and other State organizations that rendered service to the Union cause during the Civil War for a period of 90 days or more, and providing pensions for their widows, minor children, and dependent parents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEAGALL: A bill (H. R. 4144) amending section 13 of the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act, as amended by the act approved March 3, 1915 (38 Stats. ch. 93, p. 958); act approved September 7, 1916 (39

Stats. ch. 461, p. 752); act approved June 21, 1917 (40 Stats. ch. 32, p. 232); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4145) to provide for a more equitable distribution of the earnings of Federal reserve banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SCHALL: A bill (H. R. 4146) to prohibit the collection of a surcharge for the transportation of persons or baggage in connection with the payment for parlor or sleeping car accommodations; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SEGER: A bill (H. R. 4147) granting transportation on United States transports and vessels of the United States Shipping Board to gold-star mothers and representatives of World War veterans' associations without profit and at minimum cost; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 4148) to modify and amend the mining laws in their application to the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. SWANK: A bill (H. R. 4149) to provide that the United States of America shall build warehouses in conjunction with the several States, and in cooperation with duly and legally organized farmers' cooperative associations in said States, for the storage of farm products not perishable, for the insurance of said products while in storage, for Government loans on warehouse receipts, providing penalties for the violation of this act, making an appropriation therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STRONG of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 4150) to provide for an inheritance tax on tax-exempt securities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 4151) to provide for the conservation and protection of fish in Alaskan waters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4152) to provide for the deportation of certain undesirable aliens; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4153) to authorize and direct the acceptance of the offer of Henry Ford to purchase Muscle Shoals; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WOLFF: A bill (H. R. 4154) to extend the provisions of the pension act of May 11, 1912, and subsequent acts amendatory thereof to the Enrolled Missouri Militia and other militia organizations of the State of Missouri that cooperated with the military or naval forces of the United States in suppressing the War of the Rebellion who served 90 days or more, and providing pensions for their widows, minor children, and dependent parents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHITE of Maine: A bill (H. R. 4155) to provide for the conservation and protection of fish in Alaskan waters; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. STEVENSON: A bill (H. R. 4156) to fix compensation of officers of the National Army who incurred disability while in the service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STENGLE: A bill (H. R. 4157) amending section 3830, chapter 1, title 46 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HUDSPETH: A bill (H. R. 4158) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a contract with the Elephant Butte irrigation district of New Mexico and the El Paso County water improvement district No. 1 of Texas, for the carrying out of the provisions of the treaty of January 16, 1907, between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. BURTNESS: A bill (H. R. 4159) to provide for an emergency commission to promote a permanent system of self-supporting agriculture in regions adversely affected by the stimulation of wheat production during the war, and aggravated by many years of small yields and high production costs of wheat; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DENISON: A bill (H. R. 4160) to create the Inland waterways corporation for the purpose of carrying out the mandate and purpose of Congress as expressed in sections 201 and 500 of the transportation act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON: A bill (H. R. 4161) authorizing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to acquire necessary rights of way across private lands, by purchase or condemnation proceedings, needed in constructing a spillway and drainage ditch to lower and maintain the level of Lake Andes, in South Dakota; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LINDSAY: A bill (H. R. 4162) to extend the present law granting allowances to dependent kindred of those who lost their lives in the World War to 1926; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEPHENS: A bill (H. R. 4163) to amend section 2 of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved July 31, 1894; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ANDERSON: A bill (H. R. 4164) to establish a free guide service for the Capitol Building; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. DALLINGER (by request): A bill (H. R. 4165) to amend sections 1, 3, and 6 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment"; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 4166) to create a board of chiropractic examiners and to regulate the practice of chiropractic, and to provide penalties for violation of this act, and to prohibit the practice of any other mode or system under the name of chiropractic; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 4167) to amend in certain particulars the national defense act of June 3, 1916, as amended; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DYER: A bill (H. R. 4168) to amend an act entitled "An act to punish the unlawful breaking of seals of railroad cars containing interstate or foreign shipments, the unlawful entering of such cars, the stealing of freight and express packages or baggage or articles in process of transportation in interstate shipment, and the felonious asportation of such freight or express packages or baggage or articles therefrom into another district of the United States, and the felonious possession or reception of the same," approved February 13, 1913 (37 Stats. p. 670); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOYLE: A bill (H. R. 4169) making eligible for retirement under certain conditions officers of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, other than officers of the regular forces, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DALLINGER: A bill (H. R. 4170) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Lexington, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4171) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Wakefield, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KINDRED: A bill (H. R. 4172) for the purchase of a site for the erection thereon of a public building at Far Rockaway, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ROACH: A bill (H. R. 4173) for the erection of a Federal post-office building at the city of Eldon, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BURTNESSE: A bill (H. R. 4174) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Pembina, N. Dak.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HUDDLESTON: A bill (H. R. 4175) providing for a site and public building for a post office at Fairfield, Ala.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. NELSON of Maine: A bill (H. R. 4176) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Pittsfield, Me.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McSWAIN: A bill (H. R. 4177) to provide for the construction of a Federal building at Spartanburg, S. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RUBEY: A bill (H. R. 4178) for the erection of a Federal building at Mountain Grove, Wright County, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4179) for the erection of a Federal building at Lebanon, Laclede County, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WILLIAMSON: A bill (H. R. 4180) granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Walworth County and Corson County, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4181) granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Brule County and Lyman County, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 4182) authorizing the city of Ludington, Mason County, Mich., to

construct a bridge across the Pere Marquette River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SWOOPE: A bill (H. R. 4183) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Houtzdale, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LOGAN: A bill (H. R. 4184) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to erect a monument at Parris Island, near Port Royal, S. C., to mark the site of Charles Fort, built to defend the first French settlement in the United States; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 4185) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of Whitewater, County of Walworth, State of Wisconsin; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4186) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of Oconomowoc, county of Waukesha, State of Wisconsin; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LARSON of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 4187) to legalize a bridge across the St. Louis River in Carlton County, State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON: A bill (H. R. 4188) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at Canton, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4189) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at Flandreau, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. REED of Arkansas: A bill (H. R. 4190) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Stuttgart, Arkansas County, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PEERY: A bill (H. R. 4191) for the construction of a public building at Marion, Va.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4192) for the construction of a public building at Tazewell, Va.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. EVANS of Montana: A bill (H. R. 4193) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building at Dillon, Mont.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HILL of Washington: A bill (H. R. 4194) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a post-office building at Deer Park, State of Washington; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WHITE of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 4195) to provide for the erection of a public building at Hays, county seat of Ellis County, Kans., and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4196) to provide for the erection of a Federal building at Norton, county seat of Norton County, Kans., and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McREYNOLDS: A bill (H. R. 4197) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection of a public building at McMinnville, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4198) increasing the limit of cost of a public building and site at Athens, McMinn County, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. REED of Arkansas: A bill (H. R. 4199) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at England, Lonoke County, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STEPHENS: A bill (H. R. 4200) to provide for the cleaning of the exterior of the post-office building at Cincinnati, Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 4201) granting allowances for rent, fuel, light, and equipment to postmasters of the fourth class, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. BURDICK: A bill (H. R. 4202) to amend section 5908, United States Compiled Statutes, 1916 (Revised Statutes, sec. 3186, as amended by act of March 1, 1879, ch. 125, sec. 3, and act of March 4, 1913, ch. 166); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARBER: A bill (H. R. 4275) authorizing the Ponca Tribe of Indians, residing in the States of Oklahoma and Nebraska, to submit claims to the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LEAVITT: A bill (H. R. 4319) authorizing the conveyance of certain land to the city of Miles City, State of Montana, for park purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 102) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 103) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixing the commencement of the terms of President and Vice President and Members of Congress, and fixing the time of the assembling of Congress; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 104) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixing the commencement of the terms of Members of Congress; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. MAGEE of New York: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 105) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States empowering the President to veto any item or items of a bill making or authorizing an appropriation while approving of other portions of the bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GIBSON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 106) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LUCE: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 107) in relation to a monument to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the women of the United States of America, its insular possessions, and the District of Columbia in the World War; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. HASTINGS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 108) proposing an amendment to section 7, Article I, of the Constitution of the United States, permitting the President of the United States to disapprove any item or appropriation of any bill passed by Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McLEOD: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 109) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CANNON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 110) creating a commission to prepare plans for and to erect a memorial to the memory of Champ Clark; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. SEARS of Nebraska: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 111) authorizing the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City to invest its funds in the construction of a building for its branch at Omaha, Nebr.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 112) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to donate and grant certain buildings in Alaska to the Loyal Order of Moose; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 113) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate and grant certain buildings in Alaska to the Roman Catholic Missionary Society; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MacGREGOR: Resolution (H. Res. 100) authorizing the Doorkeeper to appoint an additional page; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. FREAR: Resolution (H. Res. 101) to investigate charges credited to and alleged against Governor General Wood; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LEHLBACH: Resolution (H. Res. 102) to amend Rules X and XI; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BANKHEAD: Resolution (H. Res. 103) to amend Rules X and XI; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SMITH: Resolution (H. Res. 104) to amend section 34, Rules X and XI of the rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. STENGLE: Resolution (H. Res. 105) asking the Comptroller General for certain information concerning the Public Printer; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DEMPSEY: Resolution (H. Res. 106) to amend Rules X and XI; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: Resolution (H. Res. 107) providing for an investigation of the fisheries conditions in Alaska; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LUCE: Resolution (H. Res. 108) amending the rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 109) amending the rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BRITTEN: Resolution (H. Res. 110) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General to furnish certain information to the House of Representatives concerning the activities and propaganda of the Russian Soviet Govern-

ment in conjunction with the Workers' Party of America; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SWANK: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, urging Congress and the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, on the subject of the hospitalization of Oklahoma's disabled war veterans; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON: A bill (H. R. 4203) granting a pension to Caroline Pulaski; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4204) for the relief of the estate of A. W. Fisher; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ARNOLD: A bill (H. R. 4205) granting a pension to Sarah J. Boggs; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4206) granting a pension to Sella Osborn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 4207) granting an increase of pension to Clarence E. West; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BACHARACH: A bill (H. R. 4208) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca McCollum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4209) granting an increase of pension to Annie Carman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BACON: A bill (H. R. 4210) for the relief of the Atlantic & Caribbean Steam Navigation Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BEGG: A bill (H. R. 4211) granting an increase of pension to Barbara Groesch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BIXLER: A bill (H. R. 4212) for the relief of the estate of Henry Seip, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BOIES: A bill (H. R. 4213) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Cherokee, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4214) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Onawa, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4215) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Rock Rapids, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4216) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Sac City, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4217) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Sioux City, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4218) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Le Mars, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4219) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Storm Lake, State of Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4220) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Spirit Lake, State of Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4221) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Sibley, State of Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4222) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Orange City, State of Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4223) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Ida Grove, State of Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4224) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Spencer, State of Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4225) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Primghar, State of Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNE of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 4226) granting a pension to Victoria Eager; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4227) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Colwell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CANFIELD: A bill (H. R. 4228) granting an increase of pension to Eliza A. Crumb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CELLER: A bill (H. R. 4229) for the relief of the next of kin of Edgar C. Bryon; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COOK: A bill (H. R. 4230) granting a pension to Sarah J. Stevens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVILA: A bill (H. R. 4231) for the relief of Maj. Daniel Rodriguez, United States Army, retired; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DAVEY: A bill (H. R. 4232) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Hiram, State of Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4233) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Wellington, State of Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4234) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Oberlin, State of Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4235) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Medina, State of Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4236) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Wadsworth, State of Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4237) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Amherst, State of Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4238) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kent, State of Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4239) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ravenna, State of Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4240) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Barberton, State of Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4241) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kenmore, State of Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4242) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cuyahoga Falls, State of Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4243) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lorain, State of Ohio, two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4244) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Elyria, State of Ohio, two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4245) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Akron, State of Ohio, five German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 4246) granting an increase of pension to Claude A. Holder; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DENISON: A bill (H. R. 4247) for the relief of Joshua Cavins; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 4248) for the relief of Thomas Jefferson Shropshire; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOYLE: A bill (H. R. 4249) for the relief of John Hamill; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. EAGAN: A bill (H. R. 4250) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Secaucus, State of New Jersey, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4251) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of West Hoboken, State of New Jersey, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4252) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the township of North Bergen, State of New Jersey, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4253) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Guttenberg, State of New Jersey, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4254) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of West New York, State of New Jersey, two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4255) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Union, State of New Jersey, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4256) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the township of Weehawken, State of New Jersey, one

German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4257) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hoboken, State of New Jersey, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4258) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Jersey City, State of New Jersey, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EVANS of Montana: A bill (H. R. 4259) granting a pension to Henry Buck; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 4260) for the relief of Irene Brand; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FISH: A bill (H. R. 4261) providing a survey of Hudson River at New York with a view to deepening the channel for navigation through Haverstraw Bay; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4262) for the relief of the New Jersey Shipbuilding & Dredging Co., of Bayonne, N. J.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 4263) granting an increase of pension to Ruth James; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4264) granting a pension to William T. Mills; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4265) granting a pension to Sheridan McDaniel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 4266) granting a pension to Elizabeth Inman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4267) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Kirkland, State of Illinois, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4268) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sycamore, State of Illinois, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4269) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sandwich, State of Illinois, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4270) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Genoa, State of Illinois, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4271) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Ransom, State of Illinois, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4272) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Belvidere, State of Illinois, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4273) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Mendota, State of Illinois, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4274) granting a pension to Martha J. Goodell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GIFFORD: A bill (H. R. 4276) providing for the examination and survey of Nantucket Harbor, Mass.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4277) for the relief of Frederick D. W. Baldwin; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4278) providing for the examination and survey of Edgartown Harbor, Mass.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 4279) granting a pension to Mary J. Farlee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By the SPEAKER: A bill (H. R. 4280) for the relief of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Northampton, Mass.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GLATFELTER: A bill (H. R. 4281) for the relief of Emory K. Eichelberger; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 4282) granting an increase of pension to John J. Powers; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 4283) granting a pension to Ke-wuck-oo-lah-la-shar, known as Ruling His Sun; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUDSPETH: A bill (H. R. 4284) for the relief of the parents of Francisco Gamboa, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4285) for the relief of Jessie Taylor; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4286) for the relief of the First State Bank, of Kerrville, Kerr County, State of Texas; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4287) for the relief of Awbrey Coal & Coke Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4288) granting a pension to T. B. Brumley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4289) granting a pension to Ben C. Robinson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4290) for the relief of W. F. Payne; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4291) granting a pension to Cicero C. Patton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4292) granting a pension to Virginia Singleton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4293) for the relief of Benito Viscaina and Maria Viscaina; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4294) for the relief of Casimira Mendoza; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HUDSON: A bill (H. R. 4295) granting a pension to Etta Bush; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS: A bill (H. R. 4296) for the relief of Don G. Owens; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JAMES: A bill (H. R. 4297) granting a pension to Henry F. Hoffman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 4298) granting permission to Maj. Fred T. Cruse, United States Army, to accept the decoration of the Spanish Order of Military Merit of Alfonso XIII; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 4299) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Caplinger; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4300) granting a pension to Christina Forsyth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4301) granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Moore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4302) granting a pension to Flora Russell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENT: A bill (H. R. 4303) for the relief of George F. Newhart, Clyde Hahn, and David McCormick; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KERR: A bill (H. R. 4304) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to certain towns in North Carolina German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KETCHAM: A bill (H. R. 4305) granting a pension to Laura A. Granger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KINCHELOE: A bill (H. R. 4306) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Madisonville, State of Kentucky, two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4307) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Dixon, State of Kentucky, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4308) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Owensboro, State of Kentucky, two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4309) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hopkinsville, State of Kentucky, two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4310) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Henderson, State of Kentucky, two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4311) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Uniontown, State of Kentucky, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4312) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hawesville, State of Kentucky, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4313) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Jefferson Davis Home Association two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4314) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Sturgis, State of Kentucky, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4315) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Morganfield, State of Kentucky, two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4316) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Calhoun, State of Kentucky, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KINDRED: A bill (H. R. 4317) granting a pension to Melvin C. Hoff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LARSON of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 4318) for the relief of Edward S. Scheibe; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LEE of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 4320) authorizing the appropriation of \$10,000 for the erection of a monument at

Rome, Ga., in honor of Pvt. Charles W. Graves; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. LEHLBACH: A bill (H. R. 4321) authorizing the President to appoint Leo P. Quinn to the position and rank of major in the United States Army and immediately retire him with the rank and pay held by him at the time of his discharge; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 4322) granting an increase of pension to George W. Lear; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4323) granting a pension to Elizabeth Temple; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LONGWORTH: A bill (H. R. 4324) granting a pension to Sarah Dobner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 4325) for the relief of Lyman D. Drake, jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McREYNOLDS: A bill (H. R. 4326) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Etowah, McMinn County, Tenn., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4327) granting a pension to Jackson B. Lea; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4328) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Winchester, Franklin County, Tenn., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4329) granting a pension to William A. Jordan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4330) granting a pension to Robert King; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4331) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the town of McMinnville, State of Tennessee, two condemned bronze or brass cannons or fieldpieces and suitable outfit of cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MADDEN: A bill (H. R. 4332) granting a pension to Forrest L. Robinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAGEE of New York: A bill (H. R. 4333) granting a pension to Mary C. Sherman Frank; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4334) granting a pension to John J. McNally; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MAJOR of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 4335) donating one captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to each of the cities of Warsaw, Springfield, Hermitage, Fayette, Lexington, Sedalia, Bolivar, and Marshall, State of Missouri, for decorative and patriotic purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4336) granting a pension to Alexander Surrall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4337) granting a pension to Elizabeth Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4338) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Logan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANLOVE: A bill (H. R. 4339) granting a pension to Josephine W. Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4340) granting a pension to Mary E. Hampton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4341) granting a pension to Mary Jane Potts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4342) granting an increase of pension to Rhoda A. Savage; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4343) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lamar, State of Missouri, two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4344) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cassville, State of Missouri, two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4345) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Pineville, State of Missouri, two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4346) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Nevada, State of Missouri, two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4347) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Mount Vernon, State of Missouri, two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4348) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Carthage, State of Missouri, four German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4349) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Aurora, State of Missouri, two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4350) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Neosho, State of Missouri, two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4351) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Joplin, State of Missouri, four German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4352) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Webb City, State of Missouri, two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4353) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Monett, State of Missouri, two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MAPES: A bill (H. R. 4354) granting an increase of pension to Oscar A. Badder; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4355) granting an increase of pension to Rosalia A. Laudo; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MICHAELSON: A bill (H. R. 4356) for the relief of Peter C. King; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4357) granting an increase of pension to William C. Donlevy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4358) granting a pension to Alice E. Deitrick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4359) for the relief of G. W. Halleman; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MICHENER: A bill (H. R. 4360) for the relief of Carl B. De Forest; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOORE of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 4361) authorizing the purchase of the William Barnes collection of lepidoptera; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MORIN: A bill (H. R. 4362) to reimburse James J. Burns, jr., for damages to touring car by Government-owned motor truck; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NELSON of Maine: A bill (H. R. 4363) granting a pension to William L. Ross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4364) granting an increase of pension to Alma C. Walker; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 4365) for the relief of John Regan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4366) granting the consent of Congress to the Great Northern Railway Co., a corporation, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. NOLAN: A bill (H. R. 4367) for the relief of Jacob Kristinus Johanson; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4368) for the relief of Mary Curtin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4369) granting an increase of pension to George Bingham; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4370) granting an increase of pension to Henry Braunagel; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4371) for the relief of Harry J. Dabel; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4372) for the relief of Horatio S. Turrell, alias Horatio Seaward; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'BRIEN: A bill (H. R. 4373) for the relief of Clotilda Freund; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'CONNELL of New York: A bill (H. R. 4374) for the relief of the American Surety Co. of New York; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'CONNELL of Rhode Island: A bill (H. R. 4375) granting an increase of pension to Mary Sheedy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 4376) granting an increase of pension to John C. Lane; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4377) for the relief of Samuel H. McAlexander; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PEERY: A bill (H. R. 4378) granting a pension to Rebecca A. Montgomery; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PHILLIPS: A bill (H. R. 4379) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ellwood City, State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4380) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of New Castle, State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4381) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Butler, State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4382) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Beaver, State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 4383) granting a pension to Rachel Slaten; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4384) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Pelham; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4385) granting an increase of pension to Hattie E. Matthews; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4386) granting an increase of pension to Lissa J. Anderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROACH: A bill (H. R. 4387) granting a pension to Irena E. Bailey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROGERS of New Hampshire: A bill (H. R. 4388) granting an increase of pension to Edmund J. Gosselin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROUSE: A bill (H. R. 4389) granting a pension to Elizabeth Shook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4390) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Steelville, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4391) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lebanon, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4392) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Vienna, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4393) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Rolla, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4394) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Houston, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4395) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Waynesville, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4396) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Eminence, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4397) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Marshfield, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4398) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Salem, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4399) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hartville, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4400) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Buffalo, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4401) granting a pension to Angeline M. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ABERNETHY: A bill (H. R. 4402) providing for the examination and survey of the harbor in Morehead City, N. C., with a view to extending the main channel of Bogue Sound and widening the channel in front of the wharves so as to provide a turning basin of adequate area; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4403) providing for the examination and survey of Neuse River, N. C., from New Bern to Smithfield; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SINNOTT: A bill (H. R. 4404) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Leavitt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4405) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Shull; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITHWICK: A bill (H. R. 4406) for the relief of Hattie Tolbert; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 4407) granting a pension to Martin Flint; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEVENSON: A bill (H. R. 4408) granting an increase of pension to Henry Langley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SWING: A bill (H. R. 4409) granting a pension to Allan George MacArthur; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4410) for the relief of Arthur L. Hecykell; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SWOOPE: A bill (H. R. 4411) granting a pension to Margaret Hellman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 4412) granting a pension to Charles F. Bobo; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 4413) granting a pension to Mary M. Gunter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 4414) granting a pension to Amelia C. Cox; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TILSON: A bill (H. R. 4415) granting a pension to A. C. Raymond; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TINCHER: A bill (H. R. 4416) granting a pension to Nancy Sterritt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TREADWAY: A bill (H. R. 4417) granting a pension to Carrie E. Doane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. UPSHAW: A bill (H. R. 4418) for the relief of the Masons' Annuity; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4419) for the relief of the widow of Ed Estes; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. VAILE: A bill (H. R. 4420) granting a pension to Amanda L. Evans; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4421) granting a pension to Minnie E. Shipley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VESTAL: A bill (H. R. 4422) for the relief of Nancy E. Mason; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WHITE of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 4423) granting a pension to Harriett Hout; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHITE of Maine: A bill (H. R. 4424) granting a pension to Dennis J. Callahan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 4425) for the relief of Ben M. Ellis; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 4426) granting an increase of pension to Nancy L. Myers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMSON: A bill (H. R. 4427) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Carroll; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4428) granting a pension to William Garnett, otherwise known as Billie Hunter; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 4429) granting a pension to Cordelia Bench; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4430) granting a pension to Nancy A. Gordon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4431) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Grubb; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WOLFF: A bill (H. R. 4432) for the relief of Jennie Kingston; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4433) granting an increase of pension to Mary Reilly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WURZBACH: A bill (H. R. 4434) for the relief of R. H. Keene; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LINDSAY: A bill (H. R. 4435) to amend the United States Judicial Code to insure full enjoyment of the constitutional right of freedom of worship or religious belief or conviction of faith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANGLEY: Resolution (H. Res. 99) to increase the salary of Charles A. Howard for services as carpenter of the House Office Building; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. BEEDY: Resolution (H. Res. 111) that the Committee on Mileage be allowed a session clerk to be appointed by the chairman of said committee, who shall receive a salary at the rate of \$125 per month from December 3, 1923, until the end of the first session of the Sixty-eighth Congress; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. SCHALL: Resolution (H. Res. 112) to investigate William R. Jones and Jackson B. Sells individually and as members of the firm of Jones & Baker, alleged bankrupts; to the Committee on Rules.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

275. By the SPEAKER (by request): Resolution of the Sorosis Club of Fort Worth, urging the United States join the proposed Court of International Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

276. Also (by request), petition of the Niagara Emery Mills (Inc.), Lockport, N. Y., favoring the Mellon plan of tax reduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

277. Also (by request), petition of City Council of the city of Chicago, favoring an amendment to the Volstead Act to permit

the sale of light wines and beer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

278. Also (by request), petition of City Council of the city of Chicago, protesting against the enactment of any legislation affecting the sovereign rights of the States of this Union; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

279. Also (by request), petition of the Civil War Revenue Cotton Tax Claimants, urging Congress to assume jurisdiction of the subject matter and judicially determine the equities claimed to exist in favor of these claimants to the Civil War revenue cotton tax on raw cotton collected during years 1862 to 1868, inclusive, amounting to \$68,072,388.99; to the Committee on Claims.

280. Also (by request), petition of Eugene H. Niedringhaus, Pittsburgh, Pa., favoring the Mellon plan of tax reduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

281. Also (by request), petition of Carl A. Jones, president Coca-Cola Bottling Works, Bristol, Va., favoring the Mellon plan of tax reduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

282. Also (by request), petition of Albert Grobstein, Pittsburgh, Pa., favoring the Mellon plan of tax reduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

283. Also (by request), petition of John Theiss, Pittsburgh, Pa., favoring the Mellon plan of tax reduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

284. Also (by request), petition of Reginald L. Reese, Chevrolet Motor Co., North Tarrytown, N. Y., favoring the Mellon plan of tax reduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

285. Also (by request), petition of Old Colony Alliance of the Women's Home Missionary, Massachusetts, urging the enactment of a Federal child law, the enforcement of the Volstead Act, and the Dyer antilynching bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

286. Also (by request), petition of Bay Ridge Council, Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, that the United States demand the release of prisoners in Irish prisons; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

287. By Mr. BLOOM: Petition of Central Union Label Council of Greater New York, favoring new reclassification up to \$2,400 per annum; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

288. Also, petition of the New York Counties Registered Nurses' Association, District 13, urging graduates be placed in the professional list; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

289. Also, petition of board of managers, Children's Hospital, asking that nurses be put in the professional list; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

290. Also, petition of the Bronx Board of Trade, Third Avenue, One hundred and thirty-seventh Street, and Lincoln Avenue, New York, N. Y., favoring the Mellon plan of tax reduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

291. Also, petition of New York Electrical League, favoring the Mellon plan of tax reduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

292. Also, petition of the Harlem Board of Commerce, of New York, favoring the Mellon plan of tax reduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

293. By Mr. BRIGGS: Petition of Texas Women's Missionary Society, Conroe Auxiliary, urging the adoption of child-labor amendment to the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

294. Also, petition adopted by the Texas Women's Missionary Society, favoring amending the Constitution prohibiting child labor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

295. Also, petition from ladies of Livingston, Tex., urging the adoption of child-labor amendment to the Federal Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

296. By Mr. BURTON: Resolution adopted by the Northern Ohio Group of the Investment Bankers Association of America, commending the masterly handling of the finances of the Government by the Secretary of the Treasury, and as strongly favoring the plan for the reduction of Federal taxes which he has proposed, and also favoring the utmost that can be done for wounded and disabled veterans of the World War, but opposed to any bonus or adjusted compensation measure under which payments would be made to all ex-service men; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

297. Also, petition from employees of the Ohio Electric & Controller Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, favoring the proposed plan of Secretary Mellon for the reduction of Federal taxes and opposing any bonus to ex-service men; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

298. Also, resolution from Marine Corps Post, No. 309, American Legion, of Cleveland, Ohio, urging a speedy passage of the

bill for adjusted compensation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

299. By Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON: Petition of postal employees of Brookings, S. Dak., urging increase of salary for post-office clerks and other employees; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

300. Also, petition of members of the chamber of commerce, city of Vermillion, S. Dak., urging immediate provision be made for a post-office building; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

301. By Mr. CURRY: Resolution of Calistoga District Chamber, of Calistoga, Calif., protesting against any change in the transportation act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

302. Also, petition of postal employees of Napa post office, Calif., providing for an increase of salary for post-office clerks and carriers; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

303. Also, resolution of the Chambers of Commerce of Vallejo and Napa, Calif., protesting against any change in the transportation act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

304. By Mr. PORTER: Petition of Samuel A. Davis, Pittsburgh, Pa., favoring the Mellon plan of tax reduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

305. By Mr. DOYLE: Petition of the Chicago Association of Credit Men, favoring a reduction of taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

306. By Mr. FENN: Resolutions of Morgan G. Bulkeley Camp, No. 54, Sons of Veterans, Forestville, Conn., favoring increased pensions for the veterans of the Civil War and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

307. By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of citizens of Middletown, Ohio, against letting down the immigration bars; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

308. By Mr. FULLER: Petitions of sundry citizens of Illinois, favoring the plan of Secretary Mellon for reduction of Federal taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

309. By Mr. KINDRED: Resolution of 27,000 veterans and their relatives of New York County, favoring adjusted compensation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

310. By Mr. MacGREGOR: Petition of Niagara Lodge, No. 830, International Association of Machinists, Buffalo, N. Y., protesting against the penalty imposed upon the Hon. Charles L. Craig by Federal Judge Julius M. Mayer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

311. Also, petition of International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Local No. 6, Buffalo, N. Y., protesting against the power held by Federal judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

312. By Mr. MOONEY: Petition of Cleveland Independent Aid Society, protesting against further restriction of the immigration law; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

313. By Mr. O'CONNELL of New York: Petition of Kings County Council, Veterans of Foreign Wars, New York, urging the investigation in the case of William Cunningham, a prisoner confined in the United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

314. By Mr. RAINEY: Resolution of the City Council of East St. Louis, opposed to the proposed northeast approach to the St. Louis Municipal Free Bridge; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

315. Also, resolution of the Scott County Women's Clubs, Illinois, favoring preservation of General Grant's camp grounds; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

316. By Mr. RAKER: Petition from the protest committee, Theo. W. Mayer, chairman, requesting the United States to aid in bringing about normal conditions in Europe, and especially Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

317. Also, petition from the City Council of the city of Chicago, resolution protesting against legislation affecting rights of the States; from City Council of the city of Chicago, resolution in favor of amending the eighteenth amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

318. Also, petition from the Fresno County Chamber of Commerce, resolution stating no changes should be made in the conditions operating under the transportation act of 1920; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

319. Also, petition from San Joaquin Light & Power Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif., in re tax reduction and soldiers' bonus; from Midway Gas Co., Los Angeles, Calif., in re tax reduction and soldiers' bonus; from Southern California Gas Co., Los Angeles, Calif., in re tax reduction and soldiers' bonus; from Midland Counties Public Service Corporation, Los Angeles,

Calif., in re tax reduction and soldiers' bonus; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

320. Also, petition from Wilgus Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Calif., in re tax reduction; from Security Trust Co., Bakersfield, Calif., in re tax reduction and soldiers' bonus; from General Motors Corporation, New York City, in re tax reduction; from the Holt Manufacturing Co., Stockton, Calif., in re tax reduction; from Coast Fishing Co. (Inc.), Wilmington, Calif., in re tax reduction; from Real Estate Board of New York in re tax reduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

321. By Mr. RAINEY: Resolutions of the Prairie Club, Chicago, Ill., urging preservation of our national parks; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

322. By Mr. SINCLAIR: Petition of Chamber of Commerce, Jamestown, N. Dak., in favor of abolishing the telegraph and telephone tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

323. By Mr. VARE: Petition of Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, in favor of Chinese indemnity bill; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

324. By Mr. WATRES: Petition of residents and voters in Scranton and vicinity, indorsing the Mellon plan of tax reduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

325. By Mr. YOUNG: Resolution adopted by the Home Missionary Society of Wimbledon, N. Dak., praying for the enactment of child-labor legislation; to the Committee on Labor.

326. Also, resolution adopted by northwestern group of the North Dakota Bankers' Association at Minot, N. Dak., on December 6, urging an increased tariff on wheat and flax and asking that a governmental agency be created to handle the export surplus; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 3, 1924.

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. Before the mountains were formed or ever the earth had its being, Thou hast been from everlasting to everlasting God. We recognize Thy changelessness amidst earth's changings and we come to Thee to thank Thee for the many, many favors from Thy hands. Surely goodness and mercy have been our portion and have followed us all the days of our lives.

And now entering upon another year with its responsibilities, its opportunities, its possibilities, we humbly ask for Thy guidance. Help us in the midst of problems. Direct our paths, and give unto us the certainty of going in the right direction constantly in line with Thine own glory and for the good of our Nation. We humbly ask in Jesus Christ's name. Amen.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the Journal of the proceedings of the last legislative session.

On request of Mr. LODGE and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, December 20, 1923, was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that, with the permission of the Senate, I shall address the Senate on Monday next immediately on the conclusion of the routine morning business in regard to the recognition of the Russian Government.

LAWS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 19 of the act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, entitled "An act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those Islands," I transmit herewith a set of laws and resolutions passed by the Sixth Philippine Legislature during its first session, from October 27, 1922, to February 8, 1923, inclusive, and its special session, from February 14, 1923, to February 24, 1923, inclusive.